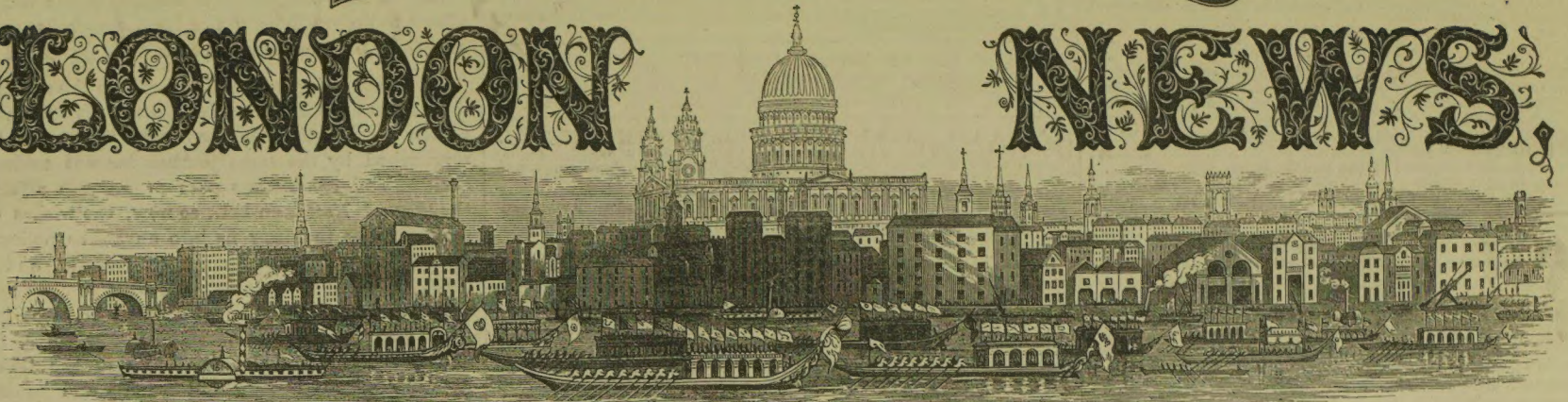


THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS



REGISTERED AT THE GENERAL POST-OFFICE FOR TRANSMISSION ABROAD.

No. 2084.—VOL. LXXIV.

SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1879.

WITH TWO SUPPLEMENTS } SIXPENCE.
By Post, 6½d.



THE ZULU WAR: MEN OF H.M.S. SHAH AT GINGHILOVO.—SEE PAGE 482.
FROM A SKETCH BY LIEUTENANT SMITH-DORNIEN, R.N.

BIRTHS.

On the 13th inst., at Helleston, near Norwich, the wife of Harry Bullard, Esq., Mayor of Norwich, of a daughter.

On March 22, at the British Consulate, Rio Grande do Sul, Brazil, the wife of Alexander Gollan, Esq., her Majesty's Consul, of a daughter.

On the 11th inst., at Beaulieu House, New Quay, Cornwall, the wife of J. V. Sigvald Muller, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

On the 15th inst., at the American church Via Dei Serragli, Florence, by the Rev. Govin Langmuir, Nestor Wilhelm Hagen, of New York, U.S., and Bona, Rhine Province, to Nellie, youngest daughter of the late Charles Owen Snow, Esq., barrister-at-law, Middle Temple, London.

On March 17, at St. Paul's Church, Valparaiso, Chile, by the Rev. W. H. Lloyd, M.A., Adolphus F. Walbaum, eldest son of the Rev. Dr. Walbaum, of London, to Alice, third daughter of the late Dr. Henry Arcey.

On the 20th inst., at Christ Church, Hampstead, N.W., by the Vicar, the Rev. Edward Henry Bickersteth, M.A., Rural Dean, assisted by the Rev. Lewis Newcomen France, M.A., cousin of the bride and Rector of Stapleford Tawney, near Romford, Essex, Henry Edward Millar, second son of the late William Millar, of South-heath, Hampstead, to Ada Margaret, second daughter of Robert Rooke France, M.D., of Rookeslea, Hampstead.

DEATHS.

On the 16th inst., at 12, Medina Villas, Cliftonville, Brighton, Matilda Susanna, wife of William Henty, formerly Colonial Secretary of Tasmania.

On the 20th inst., at Guilborough, Northants, Mary Ann, only daughter of the late John Bateman, clerk in holy orders, formerly of Buckley.

On the 18th inst., at 23, Arlington-street, Emily, Lady Walsingham.

On the 12th inst., at Pallas, in the county of Galway, Anthony Francis, ninth Earl of Westmeath, aged 74 years.

On the 17th inst., suddenly, at Drumcar, in the county of Louth, John, Lord Rathdonnell, aged 80.

* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, or Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

CALENDAR FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 31.

SUNDAY, MAY 25.	
Sunday after Ascension. Princess Helena born, 1846. Morning Lessons: Deut. xxx.; John ix. 1-39; Evening Lessons: Deut. xxiv. or Josh. i.; Philomena.	Westminster Abbey, 10 a.m., Rev. P. R. Atkinson, Vicar of Dorking; 3 p.m., Rev. Canon Duckworth; 7 p.m., Bishop of Carlisle.
St. Paul's Cathedral, 10.30 a.m., Rev. A. H. Luttman, the Lord Mayor's Chaplain; 3.15 p.m., Rev. Canon Stubbs; 7 p.m., Rev. Canon Dr. Prescott.	St. James's, noon. Savoy, 11.30 a.m., Rev. Henry White, the Chaplain; 7 p.m., Rev. George Richardson.
Whitehall, 11 a.m., Rev. A. F. Kirkpatrick; 3 p.m., Rev. Dr. Maclear (fourth Boyle Lecture).	Temple Church, 11 a.m., probably Dean Vaughan; 3 p.m., Rev. Alfred Ainger.
	St. James's, Piccadilly, 3 p.m. (Rev. G. Body on the Gift of Holy Influence).
MONDAY, MAY 26.	
Levee to be held by the Prince of Wales, St. James's Palace, 2 p.m. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Hillebrand on the Intellectual Movement of Germany).	Society for Development of the Science of Education, Memorial Hall, 7.30 p.m. (address by the president, Professor A. Bain).
Geographical Society, anniversary, 1 p.m.; dinner, Willis's Rooms, 6.30 p.m.	Anniversaries: Church of Ireland Sustentation Fund, Lambeth Palace, 2.30 p.m.; Aged Pilgrims' Friend Society, Exeter Hall, 6.30 p.m.
Institution of Surveyors, anniversary, 3 p.m.; dinner, 6 p.m.	Poplar Hospital, festival, Freemasons' Tavern, 6 p.m.
Geologists' Association, excursion to Knockholt and Sevenoaks, from Charing-cross, 11.25 a.m.	Institution of Civil Engineers, conversation.
Royal Society of St. Anne's Asylum Schools, anniversary festival, City Terminus Hotel.	Brighton Poultry and Pigeon Show (two days).
	London Rowing Club, Layton Pairs.
TUESDAY, MAY 27.	
The Duke of Cumberland born, 1819. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor J. R. Seeley, Suggestions to Students and Readers of History).	Horticultural Society: fruit and floral committees, 11 a.m.; scientific, 1 p.m.; general meeting, 3 p.m.; Great Summer Show (four days); Conversazione, 9 p.m.
West London Scientific Association, 8 p.m.	Medical and Chirurgical Society, 8.30 p.m.
Musical Union Matinée, 3.15 p.m.	Society of Arts, African Section, 8 p.m. (Mr. E. Hutchinson on the Contact of Civilisation and Barbarism in Africa, Past and Present).
Anthropological Institute, 8 p.m. (H. M. Westropp on Fetishism; Mr. J. Matthew on the Kabi Dialect of Queensland).	North London Rowing Club.
Institution of Civil Engineers, 8 p.m. (Mr. A. F. Blandy on Dock Gates).	Races: Epsom Summer Meeting.
Gresham Lectures: 6 p.m. (Dr. J. L. Abdy on Law—four days).	Probable adjournment of the House of Commons to June 9.
WEDNESDAY, MAY 28.	
Moon's first quarter, 11.37 p.m. Epsom Races: Derby Day. Botanic Society, promenade, 3.30 p.m.	Geological Society, 8 p.m. (Professor Owen on the Endothiodont Repetilia; papers by Mr. J. W. Hulke, Professor T. Rupert Jones, and Mr. J. W. Kirby; Mr. R. Etheridge, jun., and Dr. H. Woodward).
Society for Development of Science of Education, 7.30 p.m. (Mr. A. Sonnenschein on Arithmetic).	Royal Society of Literature, 8 p.m.
Pure Literature Society, conference, Westminster Palace Hotel, 8 p.m.	
THURSDAY, MAY 29.	
Restoration of King Charles II., 1660. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor Dewar on Dissociation).	Infant Orphan Asylum, Wanstead, elections, Cannon-street Hotel, 10 a.m.
Royal Society, 8.30 p.m. (Mr. C. Niven on the Conduction of Heat in Ellipsoids of Revolution; Papers by Dr. Shettle, Professor B. Stewart, and Mr. W. Dodgson).	Society for the Fine Arts, 8 p.m. (Mr. R. W. Edis on Furnishing Town Houses).
Society of Antiquaries, 8.30 p.m. Philosophical Club, 6.30 p.m.	Zoological Society's Gardens, Davis Lecture, 5 p.m. (Mr. P. L. Slater on Parrots).
Hibbert Lecture, Steinway Hall, 5 p.m. (Mr. P. Le Page Renouf on the Religion of Egypt).	Middlesex Hospital, quarterly court, noon.
Clergy Relief Society, St. John College, 3 p.m.	Royal Toxophilite Society, extra target.
London Library, annual meeting, 3 p.m.	Royal Infirmary for Women and Children, Waterloo-road—Reading by Mr. S. Brandram, Grosvenor House, 3 p.m.
FRIDAY, MAY 30.	
Easter Law Sittings end. Oxford Easter Term ends. Epsom Races: the Oaks. Botanic Society, lecture, by Professor Bentley, 4 p.m.	Royal Institution, 8 p.m. (Mr. Grant Allen on the Colour Sense in Insects, 9 p.m.).
City of London College, 6 p.m. (Dr. Heinemann on Political Economy).	Society for Abolition of Vivisection, annual meeting, Willis's Rooms, 8 p.m.
King's College Hospital, festival, Inner Temple Hall.	Andover Horse Show.
	Athletic Sports: City of London School, Stamford-bridge.
SATURDAY, MAY 31.	
Oxford Trinity Term begins. Royal Institution, 3 p.m. (Professor H. Morley on Swift as a Politician).	Horse Show, Agricultural Hall (till June 6).
Ballad Concert, St. James's Hall, 3.	Athletic Sports: Dulwich, Stockport, Bradford, Lincoln.

THE WEATHER.

RESULTS OF METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS AT THE NEW OBSERVATORY OF THE ROYAL SOCIETY.
Lat. 51° 28' 6" N.; Long. 0° 18' 47" W.; Height above Sea, 34 feet.

DAY.	DAILY MEANS OF				THERMOM.		WIND.		Miles.	In.
	Barometer Corrected.	Temperature of the Air.	Dew Point.	Relative Humidity.	Maximum, read at 10 p.m.	Minimum, read at 10 p.m.	General.	Movement in direction.		
May 11	30.023	43.7	40.4	89	10	47.9	SSW. SW.	236	0.035	
12	30.121	52.1	39.0	63	4	61.9	SW. NW. N.	119	0.000	
13	30.044	48.6	41.5	78	8	57.1	SW. SSW.	232	0.010	
14	29.788	47.1	42.1	84	9	55.9	SW. NW.	235	0.135	
15	29.952	44.5	37.5	78	10	50.1	WSW. NW.	402	0.260	
16	30.117	47.3	40.4	78	8	53.9	N.	244	0.000	
17	29.892	48.6	42.6	81	9	59.7	N. S.	223	0.065	

The following are the readings of the meteorological instruments, for the above days, in order, at ten o'clock a.m.:—
Barometer (in inches) corrected .. 30.036 30.112 30.095 29.787 29.949 30.102 29.968
Temperature of Air .. 45.0° 55.3° 52.4° 48.6° 48.6° 55.0° 55.0°
Temperature of Evaporation .. 41.9° 49.6° 48.6° 47.7° 42.3° 45.6° 50.3°
Direction of Wind .. SW. NW. SW. NW. NW. S. S.

INSTITUTE OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.
The FORTY-FIFTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION is NOW OPEN, from Nine till Dark. Admission, 1s.; Catalogue, 6d.
Gallery, 53, Pall-mall. H. F. PHILLIPS, Sec.

GROSVEOR GALLERY.—The ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF MODERN PAINTINGS is NOW OPEN. Admission, One Shilling; SEASON TICKETS, FIVE SHILLINGS.

DORÉ'S GREAT WORK, "CHRIST LEAVING THE PRETORIUM," "CHRIST ENTERING THE TEMPLE," and "THE BRAZEN SERPENT," each 23 ft. by 2 ft. 6 in.; with "Dream of Pilate's Wife," "Soldier of the Cross," &c., at the DORE GALLERY, 35, New Bond-st., W. Daily, 10 to 6. 1s.

ELIJAH WALTON.—FOURTEENTH ANNUAL EXHIBITION OF WATER-COLOUR DRAWINGS NOW OPEN. Alpina, Eastern, Isle of Wight, &c.—BURLINGTON GALLERY, No. 191, Piccadilly. Ten to Six. Admission, including Catalogue, 1s.

CRYSTAL PALACE PICTURE GALLERY.—The Gallery is NOW OPEN for the Twenty-fourth Season with an entirely New Exhibition of Oil and Water-Colour Paintings, by celebrated English and Foreign Artists, for Sale. For particulars apply to Mr. C. W. WASS, Superintendent of the Gallery.

MUSICAL UNION.—MADAME ESSIPOFF, last time, TUESDAY, MAY 22, Quarter past Three, ST. JAMES'S HALL, will play Rubinstein's Grand Trio in B flat, with Papini and Lessorre. Programme to include Quintet, G minor, Mozart; Adagio, solo Violin, Spohr; Quartet, Andante and Scherzo, op. 80, Mendelssohn. Piano Solos of Field, Schubert, and Chopin. Tickets, 7s. 6d. each, to be had of Lucas and Co., Olver, and Austin. Visitors can pay at the Hall. Director, Professor ELLA, Victoria-square.

MR. MARSHALL H. BELL'S MATINÉE, at 31, Grosvenor-square (by kind permission of Mrs. Gwynne Holford), on JUNE 24. Artists—Madame Pezze, Signor Pezze, and Mr. Radcliff. 2, Abingdon-villas, Kensington, W.

ST. JAMES'S HALL.
THE MOORE and BURGESS HOLIDAY PROGRAMME.
pronounced by the entire daily and weekly Papers.
THE BEST and MOST CHARMING ENTERTAINMENT IN LONDON,
will be repeated
EVERY EVENING at EIGHT O'CLOCK,
and on
MONDAY, WEDNESDAY, and SATURDAY AFTERNOONS at THREE ALSO.
Fautails, 5s.; Sofa Stalls, 3s.; Area, 2s.; Gallery, 1s. No fees. Children under twelve half price to Stalls and Area.
Places can be secured at the Hall, Daily, from Nine till Six. No charge for booking.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY.
CELEBRATION OF THE CENTENARY OF THE BIRTH OF
TOM MOORE, the IMMORTAL BARD OF IRELAND,
in the AFTERNOON at THREE, and in the EVENING at EIGHT,
TWO SPECIAL CONCERTS
will be given by the Choir and Orchestra of the
MOORE AND BURGESS MINSTRELS
in celebration of this interesting event. The Programmes on these occasions will comprise the whole of the GENIUS OF MOORE'S IRISH MELODIES, which have been in constant rehearsal for several weeks past. Tickets and places for the Day and Evening Performances can now be obtained at Austin's Ticket Office, St. James's Hall, every day from 9 a.m. till 7 p.m.

LYCEUM.—LADY OF LYONS.—Mr. Irving respectfully announces that, in response to the expressions of enthusiasm and delight with which the public has received the representations of THE LADY OF LYONS at the Lyceum Theatre, it will be REPEATED at 8.15 EVERY EVENING (excepting Wednesdays), when HAMLET will be performed.—LYCEUM.

HAMLET.—MORNING PERFORMANCE.—TO-DAY (SATURDAY), and SATURDAY NEXT, MAY 31, commencing at Two o'clock. Hamlet, Mr. Irving; Ophelia, Miss Ellen Terry.—LYCEUM.

OLYMPIC THEATRE.—MARRIED, NOT MATED, New Comedy Drama in four acts. For Five Nights only, at 8.30. Misses Marion Terry, Sophie Young, and the celebrated Beatrice Company. Box-Office hours, Eleven to Five. No booking fees. Doors open at 7.15.

CANTERBURY THEATRE OF VARIETIES.—Under Royal patronage.—VARIETY ENTERTAINMENT at Eight. PAT'S PARADISE at Nine, an entirely new Hibernian sketch, in which Miss Nelly Power will appear, supported by Misses Ada Broughton, and S. Powell, and Corps de Ballet. Prices, 6d. to 22s.

CANTERBURY.—NEW GRAND BALLET GYMNASTIQUE, "ARIEL," EVERY EVENING, at 10.15.

HAMILTON'S AMPHITHEATRE, HOLBORN.—Last Two Weeks, closing SATURDAY, JUNE 7.—The most varied and amusing Entertainment in London. ZULU and AFGHAN WARS. Magnificent and authentic representations of the Battle of Isandula, Colenso, Zulu King, Military Krads, War Dance by Zulu Warriors, the noble defence of Rorke's Drift, Capture of Fort Ali Musjid, with realistic effects. Powerful and Selected Company; Full Band, New Programme by the O.I.C.M. Minstrels. The Lawyer's Clerk and the Fat Man's Ball. NIGHTLY at Eight, MONDAY and SATURDAY at Three and Eight. Prices, 3s. to 6d.

MR. and MRS. GERMAN REED'S ENTERTAINMENT.
"THE REWARD," New First Part TUESDAY NEXT, first time, after which OUR CALICO BALL, by Mr. Corney Grain (last representations); concluding with CHARITY BEGINS AT HOME. EVERY EVENING, except Thursday and Saturday, at Eight, Thursday and Saturday at Three. Admission, 1s., 2s.; Stalls, 3s. and 5s.—ST. GEORGE'S HALL, Langham-place.

CORPORATION OF LIVERPOOL.
AUTUMN EXHIBITION OF MODERN PICTURES IN OIL AND WATER COLOURS.
NOTICE TO ARTISTS.
The above Exhibition will OPEN in the WALKER ART-GALLERY on MONDAY, SEPT. 1. The Days for Receiving Pictures are from Aug. 1 to 13, both inclusive. Cards of Particulars and all Information may be obtained on application to Mr. Charles Dray, Curator, Walker Art-Gallery, Liverpool, to whom all works intended for exhibition should be addressed. London Agent, Mr. Jas. Bourlet, 17, Nassau-street, Middlesex Hospital. JOSEPH RAYNER, Town Clerk, Hon. Sec.

TIMES OF HIGH WATER AT LONDON BRIDGE FOR THE WEEK ENDING MAY 31.

Sunday.	Monday.	Tuesday.	Wednesday.	Thursday.	Friday.	Saturday.
h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m	h m
4 12 4 30	4 40 5 8	5 30 5 55	6 20 6 47	7 15 7 43	8 15 8 49	9 25 9 57

THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.

LONDON: SATURDAY, MAY 24, 1879.

The case of the Patriarch Job, we fear, is but too accurate a type of the ways of mankind. He gets into trouble, not by any means of his own seeking, and his wife thereupon offers to him advice which he cannot take, and his friends gather round him, in the pretence of condolence, to reproach him with all the sin which they assume him to have committed. So it is with the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland. As if we had not worries enough of our own—scarcely, true or false, from most parts of the globe—our neighbour France must needs take us to task, through the columns of the *République Française*, as though we had been guilty towards her of some great diplomatic crime either of omission or commission. The good understanding between the two countries, it seems, is impaired; a sentiment of mistrust springing out of the events of the last two months has grown up between them; and mistrust in International matters is tenacious, as tenacious as determined calumny. The mistrust arises exclusively on the French side of the Channel. France pursues a Foreign policy which cannot possibly hurt any legitimate interest; and when this loyal and disinterested policy meets with an obstacle France has a right to be surprised that it should be raised by those of whom she might well have expected goodwill and friendliness. But her susceptibilities have not been

spared. On the Coast of Syria, in Egypt, in Greece, English policy has opposed French projects which it at first approved, so that the impression made by it upon France is that the leaders of English policy will not allow others to do anything in the East, simply because they are impotent to do anything themselves.

We need not, perhaps, inquire into the special cause of this somewhat unreasonable attack. It may not be forgotten by Englishmen that some time since they were reproached by the same journal for not taking a more decided and courageous part in Eastern affairs. As in the time of Napoleon III., so now, the wishes of France appear to be to hurry us into an active policy in which we are to assume the main responsibility, and she is to enjoy the entire glory. Whether her complaint has reference to Egypt or Greece we do not know, nor shall we inquire. It were better, perhaps, for International friendship on both sides of the Channel that diplomacy should speak out frankly and honestly what it is that is considered to be amiss. We by no means assume that the proceedings of the English Government have been faultless. Possibly, they may have been capricious and, therefore, in some quarters provoking. But we cannot see that the French Republic has good ground for complaint against the English people. Through all the struggles of the Republic with the partisans of Monarchy the sympathies of England were all but unanimously expressed in encouragement of the former. No political Party here has failed to do homage to the patience and dignity with which the French people have worked out for themselves a durable form of Government; and if, in regard to Foreign affairs, there has been any difference of opinion or feeling, due allowance has been made for the immense internal difficulties with which France has had to contend. The article, which has raised no little surprise in that country, as in this, seems to be as impolitic as it is inopportune. Of course, the effect of it will very speedily wear off. It may, or it may not, warn the Government of this country to be cautious as to the course it may pursue. But we cannot but deprecate warnings conveyed in the tone and through the channel of the *République Française*; for, after all, diplomatic perplexities are only likely to be aggravated rather than solved by mysterious appeals to popular sentiment.

A curious movement, involving much that is painful and exciting no little apprehension, is taking place in the United States of America. It is designated by the papers "The Negro Exodus." A flood of emigration, consisting of the coloured population of the South, chiefly from Louisiana and Mississippi, is wending its way into Kansas. The cause of it is not very definitely apparent. How far it is organised, or how far casual, cannot be spoken of with certainty. But, as a matter of fact, it is estimated that about 10,000 of these refugees have already passed through St. Louis on their way to their newly-sought home, in spite of the obstructions which have been raised by the white population to impede their progress. It is due to the American people to recognise the fact that Republicans and Democrats alike are far more intent upon devising measures of assistance than upon discussing the causes of this flight. It is curious, moreover, that the migration, instead of taking the direction of Texas, where there is plenty of land to spare, and where the climate is more suited to the constitution of the coloured people, it should have moved in the opposite direction, to Kansas, where prospects are not inviting, and where the climate is far from congenial with negro life and habits. The event, still in progress, is a matter of surprise to the white people in all parts of the country. Of course, to the Southern planters it may become ruinous. Even upon the Northerners it imposes heavy burdens. It cannot be a mere outgrowth of material wants and grievances, and it is difficult to regard it as originating altogether in political disquietude. But, inexplicable as it yet appears, there it is—inexplicable of being dwelt with, at present, by either legal or moral agencies. We are quite at a loss to comment upon it suitably, because we are utterly unable to comprehend, under the condition of our imperfect knowledge, the secret of the force which has put in motion so vast a multitude. This only is clear to us. On a large scale, as well as on a small one, whatsoever originates in wrong carries within itself its future punishment. It may be more or less remote, it may show itself in this or that form; but it is certain to be developed in course of time, and to be, in some sense, adequate to the wrong-doing which has produced it. The general laws of Providence are clear enough to an observant reason. The explanation of their force in given instances is often, for a time at least, beyond reach of human sagacity to discern. We often apportion blame where blame is not specially due. We forget the intimacy with which individuals are all unconsciously associated with extensive classes; but Nature proceeds on her way apparently regardless of exceptional conditions, and thus mankind at large are instructed in the general principles upon which their affairs proceed. It will be interesting to watch the further progress of this curious, but not unimportant, movement. It will be instructive to ascertain the lessons which it would impress upon the mind; and it is certainly gratifying to note the serious activity

with which our American Cousins are attempting to assuage the external evils which are consequent upon a state of affairs they feel themselves unable to control.

THE COURT.

The Queen held a Council on Saturday last at Windsor Castle. The Lord Chamberlain and Mr. Justice Lush were sworn in members of the Council; the Duke of Richmond and Gordon and Mr. Secretary Cross had audiences of her Majesty, and the Ministers of Venezuela and the Argentine Confederation presented their credentials. The Prince and Princess of Wales, the Crown Prince of Denmark, and the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh visited the Queen and the Empress of Germany and remained to luncheon.

Her Majesty, the Empress of Germany, Princess Beatrice, and Prince Leopold attended Divine service on Sunday in the private chapel of the castle. The Rev. David J. Vaughan, Vicar of St. Martin's, Leicester, and the Count and Countess of Flanders visited the Queen and the Empress of Germany.

Princess Christian visited the Empress on Monday. The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway visited her Majesty and the Empress of Germany and remained to luncheon. Prince Leopold met his Royal Highness at the railway station at Windsor, and accompanied him to the castle. The Queen received a deputation, consisting of the Mayor of Windsor, with the Corporation, who presented an address of congratulation upon the marriage of the Duke and Duchess of Connaught and Strathearn, to which her Majesty replied. Princess Beatrice was present.

On Tuesday the Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, held a Court in the White Drawing-Room to receive an address of congratulation upon the marriage of their Royal Highnesses from the Corporation of the city of Edinburgh. The Lord Provost presented the address to her Majesty, who returned a gracious answer. The Lord Provost and others of the deputation were introduced to the Queen and kissed hands. Luncheon was served after the presentation. Levée dress was worn, and a guard of honour of the Coldstream Guards, with the band of the regiment, was mounted in the quadrangle of the castle. The Empress of Germany left the castle for London. The Queen, accompanied by Princess Beatrice and Prince Leopold, drove with the Empress to the Great Western Railway station in Windsor, and there took leave of her Majesty. Prince and Princess Christian were also present. During the visit of the Empress the Queen entertained at dinner about fifty guests.

The Court has left the castle for Balmoral.

Her Majesty continues to receive the most satisfactory accounts of her grand-daughter the Hereditary Princess of Saxe-Meiningen and the infant Princess.

The Queen has conferred the vacant Order of the Thistle upon the Earl of Seafield.

Princess Beatrice, before leaving for Scotland, came to London and visited the Exhibition of the Society of Painters in Water-Colours, Pall-mall East; was present at the Hallé recital at St. James's Hall, and visited Miss Violet Lindsay at her residence.

The Queen has conferred on Mr. Ralph R. W. Lingen, C.B., Permanent Secretary to the Treasury; Mr. John Lambert, C.B., Permanent Secretary to the Local Government Board; and Sir Francis Sandford, C.B., Secretary to the Committee of Council on Education, the distinction of Knight Commander of the Most Honourable Order of the Bath.

THE PRINCE AND PRINCESS OF WALES.

The Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark attended Divine service in the Chapel Royal, St. James's, on Sunday. The Rev. the Sub-Dean, the Rev. J. V. Povah, and the Rev. Canon Cook officiated. The Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark have exchanged visits with the Empress of Germany, the Count and Countess of Flanders, and the Crown Prince of Sweden. The Prince and the Crown Prince have attended the House of Lords, and dined with Mr. C. Sykes, M.P., at his residence in Hill-street, Berkeley-square. The Prince also dined with the officers on the Queen's Guard, St. James's, and with the members of the Navy Club at Willis's Rooms, and was present at the meet of the Four-in-Hand Club on Wednesday in Hyde Park. The Prince and Princess and the Crown Prince of Denmark have been to the Royal Italian Opera, Covent-Garden, to Her Majesty's Theatre, and to the Princess's and Strand Theatres.

The Prince has consented to lay the first stone of the new buildings about to be erected in connection with the Norfolk and Norwich Hospital on June 7; and the Prince and Princess, accompanied by the Duchess of Teck, will open the new buildings at the Alexandra Orphanage, Hornsey-rise (junior branch of the Orphan Working School), on June 24.

THE EMPRESS OF GERMANY.

The Empress of Germany arrived at Buckingham Palace on Tuesday from Windsor Castle. Her Majesty visited the various members of the Royal family, and dined with the Duke and Duchess of Bedford, in Eaton-square. The Duchess of Bedford had an evening party expressly to meet the Empress. Her Majesty inspected the exhibition of plants and flowers at the Royal Botanic Society's gardens on Wednesday. The Empress has returned to Germany. The members of the Royal family and many distinguished personages called at Buckingham Palace during her Majesty's visit.

The Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh have been to both of the Italian opera-houses and to the Opéra Comique and Lyceum Theatre.

Princess Christian laid the foundation-stone of the Penny Bank at St. John's-square, Clerkenwell, on Wednesday.

Prince Leopold presided yesterday week at the annual meeting of the Association of Deaf Mutes at Grosvenor House. His Royal Highness has consented to visit Sheffield in October to open Firth College.

The Duke of Cambridge had a dinner party at Gloucester House, Park-lane, on Saturday last.

The Count and Countess of Flanders have inspected several places of interest in the metropolis, and paid various visits during the week, and have received numerous visitors at Claridge's Hotel.

The Crown Prince of Sweden and Norway, travelling as Count de Tullgarn, arrived at Claridge's Hotel on Sunday from the Continent. His Royal Highness was received at Dover by the Swedish Ambassador, and at Charing-cross by Colonel Teesdale, Equerry to the Prince of Wales. The Crown Prince has visited all the Royal personages in town.

The weather being fine, there was an immense assemblage of spectators in Hyde Park on Wednesday morning to witness the first meet of the Four-in-Hand Club, and just before noon the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh drove up in an open phaeton, and were followed at a few minutes' interval by the Prince and Princess of Wales, who had called at Buckingham Palace on their way and were joined there by the Empress of Germany, who had intimated her wish to see one of these meets before leaving England.

THE ROYAL ACADEMY EXHIBITION.

THE PORTRAITS.

This year's Exhibition is exceptionally remarkable for the number of portraits and portrait-groups which occupy, and deservedly occupy, prominent positions. An outcry is sometimes raised against the number of portraits at the Academy, often unreasonably; and it would certainly be unjust on this occasion. Our school still holds its ground better in portraiture and landscape than in *genre*. As for poetical, religious, and historical art, it is almost unknown to these shores; and yet if we were asked what is the very foundation and essence of that art—or, to use the generic word "high art"—we should reply fine portraiture. The greatest works of many of the greatest painters are their portraits. A noble portrait may present, as it were, an epic of the individual, as, indeed, we see in Mr. Millais's portrait of Mr. Gladstone, already reviewed. This half-length might be placed beside those of French celebrities by M. Bonnat, which yearly make so great an impression at the Paris Salon. The Englishman's work would probably prove less perfectly drawn, less solid, less thoroughly modelled, but it would carry off the palm for those magical touches of expression about eyes and lips.

There is a large group at Burlington House—"La Famille D—" (1030), by M. Fantin, which stands quite alone nearly as much in merit as in peculiarity of treatment. The father and mother (we presume) are seated, and two daughters are standing. The family is in mourning; their expressions are sober almost to sadness, and they are too obviously and rigidly posed. The black dresses are painted coldly, unqualified by warmth in the shadows, and the coldness of tone is extended to the grey-blue background, and the rather slaty hues of the flesh: all this, of course, constituting a mannerism, *comme une autre*. Yet for lifelike character and expression, and more especially for the technical excellence of the draughtsmanship, modelling, and relief—the hands being quite as perfect as the faces—there is little in these rooms that can be compared with this group. Three of our Academicians have, however, essayed portrait-composition with more or less success. Mr. Horsley's group of Mr. and Mrs. Jessop is at first sight too bright and raw rather than cold, but this will be set right by the toning of Time—that greatest of the old masters. The worthy couple seem to be transferred to canvas exactly as the artist may have caught them in their unostentatious private parlour on some unceremonious call, and the air of cheeriness and comfort that prevails is in curious contrast to the last picture. The gentleman pauses over his cigar and morning paper, and, turning a shrewd, genial countenance towards us, makes some pleasant observation, upon which the comely, nay, handsome, matron at his side smiles approval, glancing towards him from her knitting. Here is just one of those simple, unstudied "motives" à l'improvvisu for portraiture on which the ordinary professional face-painter seldom hits. The modelling of the heads is also one of the best pieces of work we have seen from Mr. Horsley for years. Mr. Calderon, too, has lighted upon a good motive for his family group in No. 268, where the young people are gathered about a table listening to the eldest sister reading a "Voyage Round the World," while mamma reclines on a sofa; the story of the book having a collateral meaning in reference, we understand, to a projected long voyage by the family represented. The painting is free and able, the colouring rich, though there is a too equal clearness in the tones throughout, which leaves nothing to be suggested. In another smaller portrait-group (660) by the same artist, the execution is really too charming—too clean and smart—too pretty by half. Mr. Yeames is happiest of all, perhaps, in "By the Seaside" (374) as regards choice of incident for presenting a family of little ones. He has come upon his family on the beach at some watering-place, the little boys, in costumes of her Majesty's navy, with their trousers tucked up, wading in the sea, or watching their toy boat, and mamma or a nurse sitting on the groyne above nursing the baby; and he has rendered the group naturally enough as a whole, but unfortunately with little artistic feeling or care, especially in the most important passages. The painting seems unfinished, and is weakest where it should be strongest; thus the shingle and the timbers of the groyne are far more satisfactory than the no less roughly handled faces—the pink orifices which stand for the children's mouths being, in particular, sad blots. The sea, too, is flat as a blue wall-paper. Mr. Yeames also sends as his "diploma picture"—a figure of a Venetian water-carrier, "La Bigolante" (1054). This is painted with much more refinement, but the type is not that of Venetian girl. Mr. Archer contributes a very large sketchy portrait composition with landscape background (310), and an apparently colossal half-length (539), the slight execution of which it was no kindness to place on a level with the eye. A group of two young ladies in a "Laurel Walk" (331), by Mr. Wells, is curiously flat and monotonous, and only less commonplace than the dreary attempt at pathos or sentiment in his "fancy pictures."

Among the single-figure portraits, those by Mr. Watts take, as usual, high rank. Five in number, all of bust dimensions, owing no importance to accessories or mere extent of canvas, they deal with a wide diversity of physiognomy—from the robust, even rugged manliness of Colonel Lindsay (288) to the almost feminine delicacy of feature of the late Mr. F. P. Cockerell (414). And, if none leaves quite so deep an impression as some former works, they all accurately gauge each separate individuality in all its details, and are distinguished by sobriety and dignity. We may likewise mention here two portraits by Mr. Watts at the Grosvenor Gallery, which we had reserved for an additional article on the exhibition there. One is a strikingly forcible and animated bust of the artist himself, painted some years back, which might be taken for the work of a North Italian master of the sixteenth century; the other—"Dorothy" (143)—is a half-length of a beautiful little girl standing, her hands folded together in front, with a gesture of the most ingenious sweetness—one of the loveliest things of the year. If Mr. Watts would but forget the dirt and varnish of the old masters (and all that is beneath for the matter of that), and—taking a fresh palette and a perfectly clean set of brushes, and placing his models in the broad daylight—would look at them as he looked at that child, he might yet be a great original portrait-painter. Mr. Frank Holl's half-length, seated, of Mr. Samuel Cousins, the engraver (189), is also one of the portraits of the year, and does the young artist infinite credit. It is very like, and it is firm in drawing, satisfactory in colour, and extremely powerful in effect. If a fault is to be found, it is only in respect to this last quality that it inclines in a wrong direction. Mr. Holl's scheme of effect is forced; his shadows are black. Now, strong opposition of light and shade is exactly right for lamplight, as in his picture of a fraudulent fugitive seated in a first-class carriage of a night train, fiercely crushing a newspaper containing, we may assume, an advertisement headed with the word that has furnished the title "Absconded" (1385). But for ordinary portraiture this partial lighting is inappropriate, as becomes more apparent in the three-quarter-length of Signor Piatti (579), with that wonderful violoncello of his between his knees. There is

less to complain of on this score in two "subject pictures" by this artist not yet noticed. In one, a couple of poor children have crept out of bed at early dawn to seek for "The Gifts of the Fairies" (160), promised over night, with the usual condition, to be left in their shoes, and now stand peering timidly into the shadows of the miserable chamber before they can feel sufficiently reassured regarding supernatural agencies to take the simple playthings that some good fairy has indeed left for them. The other is a touching picture of a pale invalid girl, "The Daughter of the House" (950), lying in bed, a picture-book and an orange before her, and on either side objects placed by loving hands for her amusement—such as the family parrot, a vase of flowers, &c. There are other fairly successful portraits by painters of the Academic body who seldom attempt portraiture, such as the half-length of Mr. J. R. Clayton (315), by Mr. Hodgson; and a whole-length, by Mr. Long, of the poor blind lady, the late Mrs. Brown (562), the life-long friend and companion of Baroness Burdett-Coutts, with its touching motto, "Whereas I was blind, now I see." Mr. Spait maintains his ground as one of the safest and least spoilt of fashionable portrait-painters—one of the very few who retain a love for their art and zest for colour and effect as well as respect for the traditions of our earlier school. His fancy picture, too, called "Adversity" (124), a poor girl in mourning standing shrinking against a wall selling flowers (which made its mark at Paris last year) is a work of very considerable merit. Sir Daniel Macnee is less vigorous than formerly; his full-length (No. 218) recalls the slighter manner of the late Sir Francis Grant. In portrait hunting subjects, for presentation, it is, however, a young outsider, Mr. J. Charlton, who promises to take the place of Sir Francis—see "Viewed Away" (1028). Talking of the last President, there is a sketch head here by him of the Duke of Rutland when Marquis of Granby (176), described as painted about 1846, which the present President possibly felt called upon to eulogise at the Academy dinner the other day, as an example of the painter's "talents at their prime." It would be curious to know to whose tastes the public owe the exhibition of a sketch which is about the most inadequate example of the painter's talents at any time that could possibly have been selected.

What can we say of Mr. Oulless's portraits this year, but that, despite their acknowledged ability in some respects, they betray mannerisms, confirmed by popular favour, and furnish fresh evidence of the rapid deterioration which so often attends on attainment of the Academic goal. It is true that they seem to be not less careful superficially than heretofore, and the external resemblances appear to be more rigidly individual than ever; yet—take, for example, the half-length of Mr. John Bright (183)—they fail lamentably of "insight," they fail to reach to the inner man, to suggest anything latent to the imagination. Where expression is dominant the result is still less fortunate—for instance, gravity, which may be characteristically severe and even austere, as in the head of Sir Thomas Gladstone (395), is exaggerated into something very like vindictiveness, and a genial smile become a set grimace, as in No. 636. These are maps of faces—like some German maps—embossed and painted a hard flesh colour; in short, they chiefly fail in those sympathetic qualities we look for first in artistic portraiture. Mr. E. J. Gregory, an artist of great natural powers, is also disappointing this year. The heads in his seated whole-length portraits here (276) and at the Grosvenor Gallery are modelled with much force and truth of character, but they are as hard and shiny as the dark oak wainscoting which, with strange aberration of colour-perception, forms the background, in one instance, or the brand-new polished office furniture in the other. In no department of art is reserve, as regards the display of technical qualities, so important as in portraiture. If the technique be but negatively meritorious, if we can forget it altogether, or even if it be not all we could wish, yet if good taste prevails, the work may be all that can be desired. An instance of this is afforded in the thoroughly lady-like and altogether acceptable half-length of Lady Herries (14) and also that of the Countess Percy (490), by Mr. R. Leumann. The antipodes to all this is, however, presented in No. 429, by Mr. Sandys, where the artist has striven to produce a brilliant picture and to realise some type in his own mind; where the glassy eyes, the porcelain flowers, and the hard glazed surface are artificial to the last degree and perilously near vulgarity. We must conclude with mention of the following as works of genuine if modest merit. Mr. R. Marnock (951), by Mr. T. B. Wirgman; Mr. P. Stuart (335), by Mr. C. Laseh; Mr. S. Laing, M.P. (270), by M. van Havermaet, a Belgian artist; Mr. G. S. Venables, Q.C. (26), by Mr. J. Collier; the Duke of Teck (641), by Mr. Sidney Hodges; Mr. G. Burt (346), by Mr. J. E. Williams; and Professor Lorimer, by Mr. J. H. Lorimer. A portrait of Lord Lyons (224), by Mr. Healey, an American artist established at Paris, strikes us as decidedly commonplace.

The picture No. 599 (a middle-aged gentleman with a young wife leaving the altar), referred to in our Academy notes last week, is by E. Blair Leighton.

Mr. Dunthorne, successor to the etching business of Deighton and Dunthorne, has published two capital etchings by M. Mongin and M. Rajon. The first is after the picture by Mr. Glindoni, representing an encounter on Hounslow-heath. The second reproduces a work of Mr. J. D. Linton. Both are capital examples of the etcher's art.

The Queen, on the recommendation of the Prime Minister, has conferred on Mrs. E. M. Ward a pension of £100 a year from her Majesty's Civil List, in consideration of the services rendered to art by her husband, the late Mr. Ward, R.A.

The annual festival of the Artists' General Benevolent Institution took place last Saturday evening—the Bishop of Peterborough in the chair. Subscriptions were announced amounting to nearly £2500.

A colossal freestone statue of the late Mr. Sotherton Estcourt, M.P., was on Monday afternoon placed on its pedestal, rising from the centre of a drinking-fountain constructed as a memorial of that gentleman in the market-place, Devizes. The height of the entire memorial is 24 ft.

The Tyndale Memorial Committee, of which the Earl of Shaftesbury is chairman, has intrusted to Mr. J. Edgar Boehm the design and erection on the Thames Embankment of a statue of the martyr William Tyndale, who made and published the first English translation of the Bible from the original.

One of the finest collections of modern drawings and pictures, the property of the late Mr. Brooks, of Finchley, was disposed of by Messrs. Christie, Manson, and Woods last Saturday, the total of the day's sale being £37,680.

Lord Selborne has consented to act as chairman of the Royal Commission on Wellington College.

The result of the Clare election was announced yesterday week at the Courthouse, Ennis, by the High Sheriff of the county, as follows:—The O'Gorman Mahon (Nationalist), 1661; Capt. Vandeleur (Conservative), 1531; Mr. O'Brien (Liberal), 807.



MADAME ADELINA PATTI AS AÏDA, AT THE ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

MADAME PATTI AS AÏDA.

It was in June, 1876, that "Aïda"—Verdi's latest stage work—was produced at the Royal Italian Opera; having been originally commissioned by the Khedive for the inauguration of the Vice-Regal Theatre at Cairo, where it was first performed in 1872. Its representation here three years ago, and in following seasons, have given occasion for one of the finest of Madame Adelina Patti's impersonations, in the character of the unhappy Aïda (the captive daughter of the Ethiopian King), who perishes, entombed alive, with her lover Radamès. In her most recent representation—on the 13th inst.—Madame Patti displayed not only that superb vocalisation for which she has long been renowned, but also those largely enhanced powers of tragic and pathetic expression which have been chiefly developed during recent years. The portrait is from a photograph by the London Stereoscopic Company.

"JEUNES BOHEMIENNES."

The annual exhibition of pictures, usually spoken of as the "Paris Salon," which occupied nearly thirty rooms in the Palais d'Industrie, Champs Elysées, was opened last week. It is a very large collection, the number of works of art here displayed being three thousand; and of their quality it may safely be affirmed that there are some good, some indifferent or mediocre, and many deserving to be called bad. Those of M.

Bouguereau, one of which is represented by our engraving, will certainly not be included in the last-named category. The simple and pleasing nature of this subject, a young woman carrying a child rather too big to be treated as a baby, yet claiming such relief from the fatigue of a long walk, at once engages our interest, and is a decided contrast to the "Birth of Venus," which the same artist has treated in another of his pictures exhibited this year. The figures appear to be of the gipsy type of race, and the scenery is of an Eastern aspect; but there is considerable latitude in the ideal of "Bohemia" of French romantic invention.

MOROCCO.

The mouths of the scientific will surely water at the bare mention of so handsome and, to write under correction, so complete a volume as that entitled *Journal of a Tour in Morocco and The Great Atlas*: by Joseph Dalton Hooker, K.C.S.I., C.B., &c., and John Ball, F.R.S., M.R.I.A., &c. (Macmillan and Co.), a volume provided not only with the ever desirable index but also with "an appendix, including a sketch of the geology of Morocco, by George Maw, F.L.S., F.G.S." If letters attached to gentlemen's names may be taken, to say nothing of the names themselves, as evidence in favour of a book, then this book, from the alphabetical point of view, deserves to be received with acclamation. And even persons upon whom the whole alphabet could not impose will cast a friendly and expectant eye upon a work which bears upon its titlepage more

than one honoured and suggestive name. And if either they or others, including the reader with the military sounding prefix of General, should fail to derive from the pages a considerable amount of pleasure and profit, then another must be added to the wonders of the world. Of illustrations, maps, geological charts, there is no dearth; and some of the illustrations are charming enough to engross the attention for a long while. It was on April 1, 1871, that the party whose adventures and discoveries are recorded, "consisting of Sir Joseph (then Dr.) Hooker, Mr. Maw, and Mr. Ball, with a young gardener named Crump, from the Royal Gardens at Kew, left Southampton for Gibraltar." It may appear, at the first blush, that a considerable and even unconscionable time elapsed between the conclusion of the researches—which seem to have occupied rather less than three months, and the publication of the account, which cannot have taken place earlier than 1878. But the delay is reasonably, if not satisfactorily, accounted for. Sir Joseph Hooker in person began the work, but pressure of engagements forced him to transfer it to Mr. Ball, whose progress was impeded "by several prolonged absences from England." The delay, however, is believed to have been of no importance, inasmuch as "in the case of Morocco, where, from a comparison with the accounts of early travellers, no notable change is apparent during the last two centuries, the effect of a few years' interval may be considered insensible." The "young gardener," whom the travellers took with them, is gibbeted in the third page, where we are told that, as regards their equipment, they "found but one serious omission to deplore. Two mercurial barometers,



JEUNES BOHÉMIENNES. BY W. BOUGUEREAU.
FROM THE PICTURE IN THE PARIS SALON.

provided by Hooker, had been entrusted to Crump, and were by him left behind at the last moment. Thus, in the important matter of determining heights they "were forced to rely upon aneroid barometers and boiling-water observations." Crump nevertheless escaped with his life, and is understood to have done useful service. The travellers reached Tangier on April 7, and at once began to project excursions in the neighbourhood of Tangier and Tetuan, whilst they were waiting for an autograph letter from the Sultan, who, being far away at Fez, could not reply for some days to the application which had been made to him. At last the expected letter came, and the naturalists started in a French steamer, built, however, on the Clyde, from Tangier for Mogador and intermediate ports. Then began a course of mingled success and failure, of joyful and grievous experience, of views promoted and thwarted, of satisfaction and vexation, of blessings and trials. The narrative is, of course, coloured scientific, botanical; but it abounds with information of a general sort, instructing, interesting, and amusing. Some very droll sketches and anecdotes are to be found in the pages. There is a sketch of their so-called guard, who kept his long gun carefully packed in its case, and, had they been attacked, would have been obliged to ask the assailants to wait about a quarter of an hour, whilst he got his weapon ready. And there is the story about the "Sultana" of England, who was currently reported to have "heard that there was somewhere in Morocco a plant that would make her live for ever, and that she had sent her own *hakim* to find it for her." And when the severe labour undergone by the botanists was seen, the people said: "The Sultana of England is a severe woman, and she has threatened to give them stick (bastinado) if they do not find the herb she wants." We are told, moreover, how a sheik was gained over by the solemn presentation of "an antiquated weapon, of the size of a large horse-pistol, with four barrels intended to be loaded and discharged all together," which had been picked up at "an old curiosity shop" in London, and which the sheik accepted with avidity. One does not quite like the levity, however, with which it is observed: "Fortunately, the efficiency of the 'young mitrailleuse' was not tested while we were in the country. It may, probably, have been since employed with deadly effect; but it is doubtful whether the victim would be the person against whom the four barrels may have been directed." Surely, if there were really any danger from the use of such an implement, the poor sheik should have been forewarned. English travellers have not, though they often seem to think they have, a right to trifle, either for a thoughtless joke or to save their pockets by taking advantage of ignorance, with the life or limbs of the meanest Ishmaelite. Some of the most valuable results of the expedition, as well as other matters connected with it, are exhibited in the appendices, of which there are no fewer than eleven, relating to altitudes of stations, itineraries, geography, botany, geology, legendary lore, the Shellah language, and certain "Roman remains."

THE ZULU WAR.

Our Special Artist, Mr. Melton Prior, furnishes an illustration of the important battle of March 30, fought by Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., in defending his fortified camp at Kambula Hill, on the Transvaal frontier of Zululand, against a very large attacking force. This was two days after the disaster which a portion of his force, chiefly the irregular cavalry, had experienced on the Zlobane mountain. On the 29th, which was the very next day, Brigadier Wood received information that he was about to be attacked, and he accordingly took steps to ensure the safety of his camp, which consisted of a square wagon laager surrounded by an intrenchment of a strong profile, thus giving a double tier of fire on all sides. A short distance above, to the north-west, a small redoubt had been thrown up, in which two mountain-guns were placed. At 1.30 p.m. on the 30th the attack commenced, and was continued with great pertinacity until 5.30, when the enemy fell back in confusion. The course of this hard-fought fight was thus described in Colonel Wood's own despatch next day:—

"The mounted riflemen, under Colonel Buller and Major Russell, engaged an enormous crowd of men on the north side of the camp. Being unable to check them, the men retired inside the laager, followed by the Zulus, until they were within 300 yards, when the advance was checked by the 13th Regiment, at the right rear of the laager. The front of the cattle laager was meantime stoutly held by a company of the 13th Regiment. They could not, however, see the right rear; and, the Zulus coming on boldly, I ordered Major Hackett, of the 90th Light Infantry, with two companies, to advance over the slope. The companies moved down to the rear of the cattle laager. By the accurate firing of the 90th Light Infantry on the Zulus spread out to front and rear of the camp, the attack on our left had slackened. At 2.15 p.m. heavy masses attacked our right, front, and rear. The enemy, well supplied with Martini-Henry rifles and ammunition, occupied a hill where they were not seen from the laager, and opened such an accurate fire, though at long range, that I was obliged to withdraw. A company, commanded by Captain Woodgate, was well led by Major Hackett, who, with Captain Woodgate, was standing in the open under a heavy fire, and showed a fine example to the men, as did Lieutenant Strong, who, sword in hand, was well in front of his company. The Zulus retired in their immediate front, but the companies being heavily flanked, I ordered them back. Whilst bringing them in Major Hackett was dangerously wounded, and he will be a heavy loss to the regiment. The two mule guns were admirably worked by Lieutenant Nicholson, R.A., in the redoubt, until he was mortally wounded. Major Vaughan, R.A., Director of Transports, replaced him, and did good service. The horses of the other four guns, under Lieutenants Biggs and Slade, were sent under the laager until the Zulus came within one thousand yards of them; but still these officers, with their men, and Major Tremlett, R.A., to all of whom great credit is due, remained in the open during the whole of the engagement. In Major Hackett's counter-attack Lieutenant Bright, 90th Light Infantry, an accomplished draughtsman and a most promising officer, was wounded, and died here during the night. At 5.30 p.m., seeing the attack slackening, I ordered out a company of the 13th Regiment to the right rear of the laager, and Captains Laye and Cox, of the 90th Light Infantry, to the edge of the krantzes, on the right front of the cattle laager, and they did great execution amongst a mass of retiring Zulus. Commandant Ross at the same time ran in with some of the men to the rear of the camp, and did similar execution. The mounted men, under Colonel Buller, pursued for seven miles the flying Zulus retreating on our left front, killing great numbers, the enemy being too much exhausted to fire. We are still burying Zulus, of whom fifty are close to our camp. I cannot estimate their entire loss, which is, however, very heavy. Three hundred fire-arms have already been picked up close to the camp, several Martini-Henry rifles being amongst them."

It has been mentioned that Brigadier Wood's camp at Kambula was strongly fortified. The following detailed account, in a private letter, gives some additional particulars.

The writer says:—"We are in a very strong position up here: on a high narrow ridge on one side of the camp is a precipice, the other side is very steep; in front there is a long narrow open stretch of ground, and immediately in rear of our camp about two hundred and fifty yards off, perched on a small isolated eminence, about a hundred feet above us, is a fort with a deep ditch mounting two guns. The camp consists of two laagers, an outside square one composed of about ninety waggons, end to end, and an inner circle of about fifty waggons, where the oxen are kept at night. In addition to this the camp is intrenched on three sides. The Hospital Frontier Light Horse and R.A. horses are inside the first or square laager, the Frontier Light horses are tied to the waggons comprising the inner circle or ox laager. The tents of the 13th, the 90th Royal Artillery and staff are outside. On the alarm being given, tents are struck at once, by the poles being pulled away, and the men line the shelter trenches, and get on and underneath the waggons if hard pressed; nearly all the wagon-drivers are armed with Martini-Henrys and assegais, and would make short work of any Zulus getting inside. My hammock-bearers are instructed to line the inside of the waggons at the hospital corner of the laager, and it is rather amusing to see them practising how to fight with their assegais any Zulus that might creep under or over the waggons." It was this position that the Zulu army ventured to attack in broad daylight, and from which they were only repulsed after four hours' hard fighting, with a loss which will more than make up for their former victory.

We have been favoured by Lieutenant-Colonel J. North Crealock, 95th Regiment, Military Secretary to the Commander-in-Chief in South Africa, with sketches illustrating the battle of April 2 at Ginghilovo, when Lord Chelmsford's intrenched camp, on the road to Ekowe (Etshowe) for the relief of Colonel Pearson and the garrison there, was attacked by a very large force of the enemy. The following is Lord Chelmsford's account of the battle of Ginghilovo:—

"On April 1 the column marched six miles to the Ginghilovo stream. About one mile from the Inyezane river a laager was formed in a favourable position. From this point the road to Etshowe, after crossing swampy ground, winds through a bushy and difficult country for some fifteen miles, the last eight or nine being a steady ascent. The whole country is covered with high grass, and even what appears to be open plain is really sufficiently undulating to afford easy cover to considerable bodies of natives. Etshowe could be plainly seen from the laager, and flash-signalling was at once established. Before the laager was completed a heavy thunderstorm came on; rain came on again at nightfall, and lasted during the night. The laager defences were, however, satisfactorily completed after dark. The north or front face was held by the 60th Rifles, the right flank face by the 57th Regiment, left flank face by the 99th Regiment and the Buffs, and rear face by the 91st Regiment; and each angle was manned by the Naval Brigade, Bluejackets, and Marines, the Gatling of the Boadicea being on the north-east corner; two rocket-tubes on the north-west, under Lieutenant Kerr; two 9-pounder guns, under Lieutenant Kingscote, on the south-west; and one Gatling gun and two rocket-tubes on the south-east, under Commander Brackenbury. The night passed without any alarm.

"On April 2, according to our invariable rule, the troops stood to their arms at four a.m. A heavy mist shrouded the country; the sun rose about 6.15 a.m.; our mounted men, as usual, were at the earliest dawn scouting around. At 5.45 reports came in from them simultaneously with the pickets of the 60th and 99th Regiments that the enemy were advancing to the attack. No preparation was necessary, and no orders had to be given beyond the saddling up of the horses of the officers of the staff. The troops were already at their posts, and the cattle had not been let out to graze. At six a.m. the attack commenced on the north front; the Zulus advanced with great rapidity and courage, taking advantage of the cover afforded by the undulations of the ground and the long grass. The enemy, however, did not succeed in approaching nearer than twenty yards. Several casualties took place here at this time, among them Lieutenant-Colonel Northey, 3-60th, who, I regret to say, received a bullet wound from which he eventually died two days ago. Lieutenant-Courtenay's horse was shot as he stood beside him, Captain Barrow and Lieutenant-Colonel Crealock being slightly wounded at the same time, and Captain Molyneux's horse was shot under him. The Gatling gun was of considerable value at this period of the defence. The attack, checked here, rolled round to the west, or left face; here Lieutenant G. C. J. Johnson, 99th Regiment, was killed. Whilst this was being developed, a fresh force came round to the rear, probably from the Umisi Hill, anticipating (so prisoners state) that our force would prove insufficient to defend, at the same time, all the faces of the laager; here they obstinately held their ground, finding cover in long grass and undulations. The Mounted Infantry and Volunteers meantime, having left the laager, had been engaged in clearing its front face, I now directed Captain Barrow to advance across the right or east face and attack the enemy's right flank. It was now 7.30 a.m., and during one hour and a half the Zulus had obstinately attacked three sides of the laager. Even previous to the mounted men appearing on their flank, the Zulus had, I believed, realised the hopelessness of attempting to pass through the zone of heavy rifle fire which met them on their attempting to charge up against the rear face; but on their appearance, the Zulu retreat commenced. On seeing this the Natal Native Contingent, who were formed within the intrenchment on the rear face, clearing the ditch, rushed forward with loud cheers in pursuit. Led by Captain Barrow's horsemen, the pursuit was carried on several miles. This officer reports the sabres of the Mounted Infantry to have proved of the greatest service, some fifty or sixty men having been sabred. At eight a.m. Colonel Pearson, who, through a glass, had witnessed the fight from Etshowe, telegraphed his congratulations to us. Bodies of Zulus were to be seen hurrying away towards the Indulinda, making a stand nowhere, and throwing away their arms to assist their flight. Within a short time I directed officers and burying parties to count the enemy's loss within 1000 yards of the intrenchment. 471 were buried; 200 have been since found near the scene. But, from the chance wounded men we have found five miles away, and the execution done at long ranges by the artillery, I have no hesitation in estimating the enemy's loss at 1000 men. It appears from the statements of the prisoners taken that about 180 companies were engaged either in the attack or in reserve, which, estimated at sixty men per company (less than half their strength), would give about 11,000 men. This, I am inclined to think, may be the number of the force that was ordered to attack us; but this is far less than that given by the prisoners taken. Our casualties are small considering the easy mark the laager afforded the assailants; and had it not been for the cover afforded the troops by the broad shelter-trench, I should have had to report a much heavier loss."

We are indebted also to a young naval officer, Sub-Lieutenant Smith-Dorrien, R.N., for sketches of the fighting at Ginghilovo, in which the Naval Brigade took a leading part. In fact, the seamen of H.M.S. Boadicea, with the Marines of

H.M.S. Shah, with the 60th Rifles, were the first engaged, opening a steady fire on the enemy as soon as they were well within range. Later on in the engagement the Boadicea's Gatling gun did great execution. Six Zulu warriors were found dead in a cluster thirty yards from it. Next to the 60th, another party of the Shah's men, with one rocket tube and the 99th Regiment facing due west, were called upon to use their rifles. It was from this front and bearing to its left (where the Tenedos Bluejackets were intrenched) that the hottest attack developed itself.

The latest news is from Capetown to the 29th ult., but is of little importance. Lord Chelmsford and his staff had left Natal for Utrecht, in the Transvaal, and would join the headquarters of Brigadier-General Wood at Kambula. The greatest difficulty of an advance was the transport of stores, and it was expected that the Zulus would burn the grass of their country. Zulu raids in the Utrecht district were becoming frequent. The French Prince Imperial was unable to accompany Lord Chelmsford from indisposition.

FOREIGN AND COLONIAL NEWS.

FRANCE.

On the 15th inst. the Chamber of Representatives reassembled for the first time since the holidays. A bill relating to liberty of education was brought in. In the Senate, which met for the second time since the recess on the same day, M. Jules Ferry, the Minister of Public Instruction, in replying to a question, deplored that the Government sought to put an end to the teaching of the Congregationalists. It had, on the contrary, replaced a large number of lay schoolmasters by members of religious bodies. Both Chambers met on Monday. In the Senate there was a discussion on a proposal of M. Hervé de Saisy, a Legitimist, to revive the *scrutin de liste*. In the Chamber of Deputies M. Lockroy, referring to the recent pastoral letter of the Archbishop of Aix, said that it was insulting to the Ministry, and demanded that the salaries paid by the State to rebellious ecclesiastics should be withheld. M. Lepère said that, should the reports of the speeches made by the Archbishop of Aix during his recent pastoral visit prove to be correct, that prelate would be summoned to appear before the proper tribunals. M. Lockroy expressed a hope that the Ministers' declarations would not remain purely Platonic.

M. Gambetta on Tuesday communicated to the Chamber of Deputies the request of M. Le Royer, the Minister of Justice, for authority to prosecute M. Paul de Cassagnac for the publication in the *Pays* of articles insulting to the Ministry. The House adjourned until Saturday.

M. le Royer, the Minister of Justice, received on Monday a deputation of members of the Extreme Left, to whom he stated that the Government had decided not to amnesty the members of the Commune, but simply to pardon them, granting this indulgence only after June 6 to MM. Rochefort, Valles, Blanqui, and others, who will therefore not be able to participate in the benefits of the amnesty.

An official decree was published on Monday at Paris pardoning 406 Communist convicts.

M. Victor Hugo presided in Paris on Monday at a dinner attended by leading ultra-Republicans in commemoration of the abolition of slavery. In the course of his remarks he directed his hearers' attention to the new world that was opening to the nations of Europe on the continent of Africa. There, he said, a home might be established for the surplus populations of Old World nations. Alluding to Russia and Germany, he said that the Monarchical idea, carried in those countries to its utmost limit, was engaged in the deciding struggle with the absolute right of men to freedom.

M. Louis Blanc has been making a speech at a banquet at Troyes. He spoke in favour of a full and complete amnesty; and, while admitting that the present Ministers were earnest in their Republican convictions, he reproached them with not marching forward in the path of progress. He approved of M. Jules Ferry's educational bills, but regarded them as insufficient, considering that the right of teaching should be denied to all religious congregations, whether authorised or not.

An international congress met in Paris on the 15th inst. for the purpose of discussing the various schemes which have been proposed for cutting a canal through the Isthmus of Panama. M. de Lesseps was appointed president. The English representative was appointed one of the vice-presidents. Five committees were also named to discuss the various branches of the proposed undertaking. On Monday the second sitting of the congress was held. M. de Lesseps stated that the labours of congress were advancing rapidly. A banquet afterwards took place, at the conclusion of which a report was read, stating that, to ensure the success of the proposed canal, it would be necessary for eight ships to pass through daily with a tonnage of 2350 each.

ITALY.

The Chamber of Deputies on Monday passed the Civil Marriage Bill by 163 against 101 votes, after inserting amendments to the effect that penal action instituted against married people who have gone through the religious ceremony shall be stayed on their registering their marriage before the civil authorities.

At a Consistory held on the 15th the Pope presented the hat and ring to the newly-appointed cardinals, and performed the ceremony of closing the mouths of their Eminences.

General Garibaldi is reported to have decided upon taking up his residence at Rome.

Giuseppe Manzoni has been elected Grand Master of all the Italian Masonic lodges.

Three men, charged with having thrown a bomb into the middle of the street on the day of the funeral of King Victor Emmanuel, were found guilty at the Court of Assizes at Florence last Saturday, and sentenced to penal servitude for twenty-one years.

SPAIN.

The alliance of King Alfonso with the Archduchess Christine of Austria is understood to be arranged, and the marriage is expected to take place next October or November.

PORTUGAL.

In the Chamber of Deputies on Saturday last the Minister for Foreign Affairs, speaking of the Colonial policy of the kingdom, urged the advantages of co-operating with England in order to promote civilisation among barbarous peoples. Referring to Delagoa Bay, the Minister called it one of the gates of Africa. Portugal did not close but open it to European civilisation.

SWITZERLAND.

The proposal to re-establish capital punishment has been submitted to the people, and approved by 191,197 against 177,263 votes.

M. Jacob Stämpfli, an ex-President of the Swiss Confederation, died on the 15th inst., at the age of fifty-nine.

BELGIUM.

In the Chamber of Representatives on Tuesday the President announced the death of M. Anspach, the Burgomaster of Brussels, and passed a warm eulogy upon the deceased. The Chamber appointed a deputation of its members to attend the funeral.



THE FINAL REPULSE OF THE ZULUS AT GINGHILOVO.

FROM SKETCHES SUPPLIED BY LEUTENANT-COLONEL J. NORTH CREALOCK.

HOLLAND.

The Second Chamber on Tuesday, by forty votes to thirty-nine, rejected Article 1 of the Government bill relating to the construction of canals. The debate was then suspended on the motion of the Government.

GERMANY.

The religious celebration of the golden wedding of their Imperial Majesties will take place in the Palace chapel on June 11. The Emperor William has ordered that the chief presidents of provinces, and all generals commanding the various army corps, are to participate in the celebration of his Majesty's Golden Wedding. Every province will send a deputation on the occasion, and among others Berlin, Potsdam, and Coblenz, the Imperial residences.

A telegram from Berlin states that the judgment of the court-martial respecting the loss of the Grosser-Kurfürst has been annulled by the Emperor, and that a fresh court-martial has been appointed to investigate the case.

The Federal Council has passed the bill submitted by the Customs and Justice Committees for the provisional levying of the customs duties proposed in the Customs Tariff Bill.

The Reichstag on Monday discussed a bill for immediately and provisionally putting in force the stipulations of the new Tariff Bill with the view of frustrating the tactics of those who are now importing large quantities of goods to escape the heavy protective duties threatened hereafter. Minister Hoffmann, in introducing the bill, admitted that it involved a violation of the constitutional rights of the Reichstag, but the Government believed that the Parliament would take into consideration the circumstances of the case, and, renouncing its rights, give its assent to the bill. The measure was opposed by Herr von Bennigsen, speaking in the name of the National Liberals, by Herr Windthorst, the leader of the Centre party, and other members, and was ultimately referred to the Tariffs Committee. The House then resumed the detailed discussion of the tariff. On Tuesday the resignation of Herr von Forckenbeck, who has been President of the House for several years, was announced, he being no longer at one with the majority on questions which he considers of the gravest moment. Herr von Seydewitz, a Conservative deputy, was on Wednesday elected President of the German Parliament by 195 votes, in place of Herr von Forckenbeck.

The representatives of about seventy-two German cities and municipalities met at Berlin last Saturday to protest against the proposed new customs on cattle and corn.

AUSTRIA-HUNGARY.

The Session of the Austrian Reichsrath was closed last Saturday by the Emperor. In the Speech from the Throne his Majesty said that the sacrifices which had been made by the country had rendered it possible for the Government, in the interest of the maintenance of peace, to employ all its influence in consolidating the work achieved by Europe in the East, and that the attainment of this object was near at hand.

On the occasion of the conclusion of the Austro-Turkish Convention, the Emperor of Austria conferred upon Khereddine Pasha, the Grand Vizier, and Caratheodary Pasha, the Minister for Foreign Affairs, the Grand Cross of the Order of St. Stephen, and upon Munif Pasha the Grand Cross of the Iron Crown.

The Industrial Exhibition at Stuhlweissenburg, in Hungary, was opened last Saturday by the Archduke Joseph.

RUSSIA.

By decree of the Czar all European Russia, except the military districts of Kasan and Finland, is placed under the dictatorship of the six Generals previously appointed Governors-General.

With a view immensely to increase the Russian army, the Czar has resolved upon reducing the term of service from six years to three.

Prince Alexander, on the 16th inst., received at Livadia, from the Bulgarian deputation, the official notification of his elevation to the Bulgarian throne. At noon on the same day the deputation, headed by the Prince, was received by the Emperor of Russia. The Prince addressed his uncle as follows:—"After receiving from these gentlemen official intimation of my elevation to the Bulgarian throne, I deemed it my first duty to express my gratitude to your Majesty as the liberator of our people." On Monday the Prince returned to Odessa from Livadia. He has been created a General in the Russian service, and chief of a rifle battalion which was among the first of the Russian troops to cross the Balkans in the late war. He inspected the battalion there in the afternoon, and in the evening left by mail-train on a visit to Germany and the other States whose Governments signed the Berlin Treaty.

The *Standard* publishes the text of two proclamations which the Czar has addressed to the Bulgarians of the Principality and of East Roumelia stating that now the time for the occupation of their country has expired he has ordered his troops to begin their evacuation. It now devolves upon the Bulgarians, he says, to show themselves fit for independence, and sufficiently advanced for the enjoyment of the rights conferred upon them. He advises those in East Roumelia not to struggle against the decision of the Powers, but to accept the important rights conferred on them. "Keep the peace," he says, "have no fear as to the future, and enjoy the rights given you as the beginning of a new life."

We learn from St. Petersburg that, in addition to the fires in Russia already reported, others have occurred in several villages, causing great distress. Seventy persons have been arrested at Orenburg suspected of incendiarism. Trials of "revolutionists" are proceeding at Kieff.

TURKEY.

An Imperial Iradé has been issued at Constantinople sanctioning the organic statutes for Eastern Roumelia and appointing Aleko Pasha Governor-General.

A new Turkish Financial Commission has been created, under the presidency of the Grand Vizier. In case the project for a new loan falls to the ground, the Porte intends selecting on its own initiative foreign Financial Commissioners to administer the customs.

A majority of supporters of the Roumanian Government has been returned by the first electoral college of deputies.

GREECE.

King George returned to Athens from Olympia on the 16th inst. His Majesty was everywhere enthusiastically welcomed.

A demonstration was made at Yanina on the feast of St. George in favour of union with Greece, and a similar manifestation was made at Arta.

AMERICA.

The House had animated political conflicts on Friday and Saturday last week over the Bill enacting unlimited silver coinage. Its opponents finally triumphed in carrying unfavourable amendments by a small majority, and the House adjourned till Tuesday without final action.

It has been decided by the Federal Judge at Richmond, Virginia, that the Constitutional Amendment does not affect the laws in force in that State punishing intermarriage between blacks and whites.

The Government has released certain Indians in con-

sequence of a habeas corpus decision given in their favour by the United States Court of Nebraska, on the ground that under the Constitution the Indians have the same rights as the whites, and that their forcible removal from one section to another is illegal.

CANADA.

The Marquis of Lorne prorogued the Dominion Parliament on the 15th inst. In his speech, the Marquis of Lorne expressed a hope that the new tariff, by increasing the revenue of the colony, would restore the equilibrium between the receipts and expenditure, promote the development of the industries of the country, and relieve the existing depression of trade.

We hear from Halifax that Sir Patrick Macdougall, the commander-in-chief of the forces in Canada, sailed on the 15th inst. for England, having been summoned home for special service.

Another telegram from Halifax states that her Majesty's gun-boat Zephyr and the corvette Druid have been ordered to proceed to Newfoundland for protection of the fisheries.

INDIA.

Yakoob Khan has agreed to a satisfactory basis for the negotiation of a treaty securing the objects of the policy pursued by the Indian Government in regard to Afghanistan.

The news from India in other matters is not satisfactory. In Behar, which was so sorely tried by famine a few years ago, in Chota Nagpore, which suffered less, and in the districts around Calcutta, rain still holds off. The indigo crops, we are told, will be short, and damage to other crops is inevitable if showers do not fall soon. Prices, it is significantly added, are already rising. Even in other parts of the Lieutenant-Governorship more rain is wanted. In the Punjab, again, and other parts of Northern India, cholera is making terrible havoc. It is active in the cities of the Punjab, and has broken out among the troops; but it is among the pilgrims returning from Hurdwar that it is most virulent. Its ravages among them are probably exaggerated, but they are doubtless very great. Away down in the south lawlessness has attained to a pitch of audacity unusual under British rule. In the Poona district—the summer residence of the Bombay Government—dacoity has assumed a regular organisation, and has dared to send threats to the Presidency authorities. After the manner of the Russian Nihilists, the Dacoits have taken to incendiarism. Lastly, in Calcutta the native workpeople have adopted our English system of strikes, only the machinery is alleged to be directed against the new trades license tax. The correspondent of the *Standard* at Simla telegraphs that several leading tradesmen and citizens of Poona have been arrested on information showing that they were in league with the Dacoits. The whole of the Deccan is much agitated, and for the first time for many years an Indian highway has been declared unsafe for travellers. The disturbances, however, are purely local, and there is little cause for anxiety as to the future, but great interest is excited by the revelations which are expected.

A *Daily News* telegram from Mandalay says that there have been several meetings of the Burmese Ministers lately, and that an order has been issued forbidding foreigners to enter the palace. Affairs, the telegram adds, have become more critical, and the King has summoned fresh levies.

METROPOLITAN NEWS.

The Company of Goldsmiths has voted £25 to the funds of Mrs. Hilton's Crèche, in Stepney-causeway.

The annual dinner of the Royal Agricultural Benevolent Institution will be held at Willis's Rooms on June 30, instead of on July 1, as previously announced.

Sir Garnet Wolsey arrived on Wednesday morning from Cyprus at the Charing-cross Station of the South-Eastern Railway by the Continental mail-train.

The Langham Hall was filled by a fashionable audience on the occasion of Mr. Herbert Jay's concert, on Tuesday evening, when an excellent programme was gone through.

The distribution of prizes in the Faculty of Medicine took place in the theatre of University College, Gower-street, on Tuesday afternoon—Dr. W. H. Walshe, Emeritus Professor of Medicine and Clinical Medicine, presiding.

Lord Chancellor Cairns presided on Wednesday evening over the forty-seventh anniversary festival of the United Law Clerks' Society, at the Freemasons' Tavern, when the subscriptions amounted to about £6000.

Colonel Sir Henry Wilmot presided on Wednesday over the general spring meeting of the National Rifle Association, at which the details of the annual competition at Wimbledon were discussed. The meeting will begin July 14.

A great flower show will be held to-day (the Queen's Birthday) at the Crystal Palace. At three there is to be a promenade military and choral concert in the Great Transept; and Dr. Carver achieves his marvellous feats in rifle-shooting.

The second anniversary dinner in aid of the funds of the City Provident Dispensary and Surgical Appliance Association was held yesterday week at the Albion Hotel, Aldersgate-street, under the presidency of Mr. Alderman R. N. Fowler.

The annual ball of the Yorkshire Society in aid of the funds of their school took place on Monday night at Willis's Rooms. It was a great success. Fancy quadrilles were organised by the Marchioness of Abergavenny and the Countess of Zetland.

The anniversary festival of the Licensed Victuallers' Asylum was celebrated on Wednesday at the Crystal Palace—Mr. Robert Barclay in the chair. The subscriptions and donations amounted to about £6000.

The first summer exhibition of the Royal Botanic Society took place in Regent's Park on Wednesday—the Empress of Germany, the Prince and Princess of Wales, the Duke and Duchess of Edinburgh, and the Duke and Duchess of Teck being amongst the visitors.

The eighth annual dinner of the members of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain was held on Tuesday evening at Willis's Rooms. Mr. Williams, president of the society, occupied the chair, and was supported by about 150 gentlemen connected with medicine and science.

Two large and highly influential deputations—one from Owen's College, Manchester; the other from the Yorkshire College, Leeds—have waited upon the Duke of Richmond and Gordon for the purpose of presenting memorials in favour of the establishment of a new university.

The annual conference upon national health, which was opened at the Society of Arts on the 15th, was resumed and concluded the next day, when the principal subject discussed related to the injurious effects produced by the contamination of water through its contact with sewage.

At a tea meeting, held at the Flower Girls' Mission Room, Clerkenwell-close, on Wednesday evening, a silver statuette, the spontaneous offering of 800 poor flower women of London, was presented to Baroness Burdett-Coutts, in grateful acknowledgment of her efforts to improve their condition.

A ballot has taken place at the Reform Club on a proposal to alter the mode of voting for admission to the club, by making a rule that one black ball in ten should exclude, instead of one in seven, as heretofore. Between 400 and 500 members voted, and the proposed alteration in the rules was carried by a majority of twelve.

The Austro-Hungarian Ambassador on Monday received Mrs. Freaque and the Chevalier de Reichel for the purpose of receiving the amount realised by the theatrical entertainments at Cromwell House, on April 30 and May 14, in aid of the sufferers by the floods in Hungary. A cheque for £400 was handed to his Excellency.

Five metropolitan volunteer corps—the London Rifle Brigade, the Civil Service, the Bank of England, the 26th Middlesex (Customs), and the 42th Middlesex (Post-Office)—held a field-day at Bushey Park last Saturday in the presence of the Duchess of Teck (Princess Mary), the total force being about 2000 of all ranks. Colonel Burnaby, of the Grenadier Guards was in command.

The weekly return of metropolitan pauperism shows that on the last day of the first week in May the total number of paupers was 81,066, of whom 42,266 were in workhouses and 38,800 received outdoor relief. Compared with the corresponding weeks of 1878 and 1876, these figures show an increase of 3 and 100 respectively, but as compared with 1877 a decrease of 1094. The number of vagrants relieved on the last day of the week was 709, of whom 511 were men, 169 women, and 29 children under sixteen.

Lord Norton presided last Saturday evening at the annual meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Mendicity. The report set forth that, for the first time for many seasons, last year produced an increase of metropolitan pauperism, the recipients of poor relief in London having risen from 82,507 at the beginning of 1878 to 84,144 at the beginning of 1879. During last year 314 beggars were apprehended, and 183 were committed to prison as habitual or pertinacious beggars. The report was adopted on the motion of Sir Walter Stirling, seconded by Admiral Erskine.

A meeting was held on Tuesday night at the Metropolitan Tabernacle to celebrate the completion of Mr. Spurgeon's twenty-five-years' pastorate—his "silver wedding with the congregation." A testimonial amounting to £6233 and a handsome clock were presented to Mr. Spurgeon, who said he should keep the clock, but should hand over the money to his deacons, to be devoted to the work of the church. It was stated during the proceedings that since Mr. Spurgeon had been the pastor of the church, the number of members added to it had been 9000; and there had been established a separate college for the training of ministers, as well as institutions to meet the needs of aged poor members, and to train the orphan children of others.

Sir Charles Dilke, M.P., presided last Saturday at a crowded meeting, held at Willis's Rooms, in support of the claims of Greece to an extension of her territory, in accordance with the provisions of the Treaty of Berlin. A resolution was carried, upon the motion of the Marquis of Lansdowne, seconded by Mr. Shaw-Lefevre, M.P., declaring that the increase and development of the Greek kingdom would offer a sure guarantee of peace and liberty in the East. Lord Rosebery moved the second resolution, which strongly urged the Government to insist upon the complete fulfilment by the Porte of the stipulations contained in the 13th protocol of the Berlin Congress and in the 24th article of the treaty. This was seconded by Mr. W. H. James, M.P., supported by Mr. G. A. Sala, and adopted.

The annual meeting of the subscribers to the Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution was held yesterday week in the large hall at the Freemasons' Tavern; Colonel Creaton, Grand Treasurer, presided. Mr. Terry, the secretary, read a letter from Mr. Knollys, private secretary to the Prince of Wales, informing him that his Royal Highness approved of Wednesday, Feb. 11, 1880, for holding the next festival of the institution. Mr. Terry also announced that on that occasion the Earl of Zetland, Provincial Grand Master for North and East Yorkshire, had consented to preside. Lord Skelmersdale was elected trustee of the Widows' Fund; and Mr. William Winn and Mr. McIntyre, Q.C., trustees of the Male and Sustentation Fund. The Brethren then proceeded to elect twenty-two men and eighteen widows as annuitants.

There were 2266 births and 1532 deaths registered in London last week. Allowing for increase of population, the births were 100 below, whereas the deaths exceeded by 82, the average numbers in the corresponding week of the last ten years. The annual death rate from all causes, which in the eight preceding weeks had declined from 30.0 to 22.8, further fell to 22.1, a lower rate than has prevailed in the metropolis in any week since the beginning of November last. The deaths included 6 from smallpox, 53 from measles, 24 from scarlet fever, 10 from diphtheria, 59 from whooping-cough, 16 from different forms of fever, and 13 from diarrhoea. At the Royal Observatory, Greenwich, last week, the mean temperature was 47.9 deg., being 4.6 below the average in the corresponding week of twenty years. The mean was below the average on each day of the week; the coldest day was Sunday, the 11th, when the mean was only 43.1 deg., and 8.3 below the average; while on Monday, it was 51.3 deg., and the deficiency but 0.5 deg.

The Home for Little Boys at Farningham, Kent, which was established in 1864 as a refuge for homeless and destitute boys under ten years of age, was last Saturday the goal of an excursion of teachers and senior scholars connected with Sunday schools. Upwards of 2500 tickets were sold, the visitors being conveyed from town by special trains from Victoria and Holborn Viaduct. The home was gaily decorated for the occasion. One of the most interesting features of the gathering was to witness the boys working at their various trades, in the workshops, the learning of trades, which is an important element in the institution, being superintended by the "fathers" of the houses. At four o'clock there was a procession of the trades and their respective banners, the boys bearing implements of their calling. Headed by the bands of the home and the pipers of the Royal Caledonian Asylum, the procession made a detour of the grounds, and afterwards arrived at the "Old English Maypole," where the ceremony of crowning the May Queen took place; after which the morris dancers, who consisted of boys from the school ship Shaftesbury, from the Electric Telegraph department, and from the Royal Military Asylum, danced round the pole. After this ceremony there were sports in the field, and appropriate addresses were delivered.

The nomination of candidates for the vacant seat in Limerick took place on Tuesday, the gentlemen nominated being Mr. Daniel F. Gabbett, Home Ruler, and Mr. James Spaight, Conservative, the polling being fixed for Friday next.

Mr. Mark Firth has intimated his intention of contributing £5000 towards an endowment fund for the institution—Firth College—which has been erected by him at Sheffield, at a cost of £20,000.



THE ZULU WAR: INSIDE THE LAAGER AT GINGHILOVO DURING THE ZULU ATTACK.

FROM SKETCHES BY LIEUTENANT SMITH-DORRIEN, R.N.

SEE PAGE 482.

ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

The public meeting organised by the Greek Committee at Willis's Rooms on Saturday last was a complete and brilliant success. The room—a down-stairs one—was crowded by an enthusiastic audience, comprising ladies as well as gentlemen, even before Sir Charles Dilke took the chair; and so great was the overflow that for a moment an adjournment to the large hall up stairs was proposed. Something convivial or philanthropic was, however, going on in the large room; so that the "Claims of Greece" had to be discussed in an apartment so densely thronged as to remind the student of Macaulay more than once of what the Black Hole at Calcutta must have been like. The speeches were very good, but some of them were terribly lengthy. Sir Charles Dilke could not, under the circumstances, possibly deliver a short address, since he had to give an exhaustive narrative of the negotiations which had taken place on the Greek question. The Marquis of Lansdowne powerfully advocated the claims of the Hellenic race; but the great oratorical success of the afternoon was that achieved by the Earl of Rosebery, whose eloquent and witty utterances were greeted over and over again with thunders of applause.

For a great many reasons (most of them, I daresay, of a literary and artistic nature) I am a thorough-going Philhellene; but "may difference of opinion never," &c., &c., &c. I daresay there are numbers of people (and many of my esteemed readers, perhaps, among them) who care nothing for, or who absolutely dislike, Modern Greece and the Modern Greeks. I wonder who could have sent me the following sprightly but cruel parody of Byron's immortal "Isles of Greece"?

The Claims of Greece! The Claims of Greece,
Which Dilke declared and Rosebery sung,
Which D-z-y in his Berlin Palace,
To the Greek Kalends coolly flung.
Eternal moonshine glids them yet,
And moonshine's all they'll ever get.

There are certain things which we are continually talking about, but which we never see. Did you ever behold that "tapis" on which all kinds of objects are so frequently said to be? Whereabouts are the "public grounds" which magistrates are so fond of mentioning when a naughty little boy is sent to prison for stealing a sprig of rosemary from a garden? Did you ever see Rumour; and, if ever you did, pray, had she a hundred tongues; or were the tongues only those of your next-door neighbour, Miss Clack, and her parrot? Finally, has Expectation only one leg? I ask, because everybody, just now, is said to be standing on "the tiptoe of expectation" in view of the proximate arrival in London of that accomplished dramatic artiste Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt. If Expectation be provided with the usual number of lower extremities, why should it not stand a-tip, on all its ten toes at once, to greet the clever *tragédienne* of the Comédie Française, who is not only an admirable actress, but also a painter and a sculptress—(why not "sculptress"? we don't say "prosecutress")—of no mean merit.

A story is going the round of the papers to the effect that Mademoiselle Bernhardt is busy rehearsing, with Madame Damain, a kind of dramatic duologue which promises to attain great vogue in fashionable London drawing-rooms. A Duchess, who is somewhat incredulous as to the plastic and graphic talent of Mademoiselle Sarah Bernhardt, calls upon the lady and gives her a commission for a sculptured portrait, on condition that it be modelled before her eyes. Mademoiselle Bernhardt accepts the commission and executes a "speaking likeness" of the Duchess in sight of the audience. The time taken to complete the model does not exceed five-and-twenty minutes.

The idea is a prettily ingenious one; but it is obvious that not every lady of dramatic genius is withal so plastically gifted and so practised in the use of the modelling-tool as to be able to complete an *alto rilievo* portrait in less than half an hour. Miss Henrietta Montalba might do it easily; but then Miss Montalba does not act; and, besides, she is far away, on a visit to H.R.H. the Princess Louise in the Dominion of Canada. For the benefit of lady amateurs who would like to "get up" in their own drawing-rooms an adaptation of "Le Pari d'une Grande Dame" (thus, I am told, is the dialogue to be called) I will venture to point out a very short and easy way of surmounting the plastic difficulty. "First Catch your Hare" (as Mrs. Glasse did not say)—I mean, first have ready a carefully modelled and well-baked medallion portrait of the lady who represents the Duchess. Then send to any Italian image-man in Leather-lane for some red modelling clay. Smother your medallion, as roughly as possible, with this red clay well moistened. All you have to do when the action of the *petite comédie* commences is, with a variety of artistic flourishes, gradually, by means of your fingers and your modelling tools, to remove the damp red clay from the dry red terra-cotta. Be careful to take a step or two backwards now and then, shading your eyes with one hand, to see how your "work" is getting on. In the end the features of the medallion-portrait will be wholly laid bare, and then you can give the "finishing touches" by picking out the last crumbs of clay from the hard medallion. *Voilà la chose.*

Mem.: Many years ago, in a piece called "Benvenuto Cellini," at the Porte St. Martin Theatre, I saw the actor (I forget his name) who played the part of Cellini, model a full-length statuette "in sight of the audience." It chanced that he was (like Mdlle. Sarah Bernhardt) as good a sculptor as he was an actor; but when the piece was printed the flyleaf contained the recipe which I have formulated above for the benefit of provincial Benvenuto who are actors, but not painters as well. The cunning *supercherie* is akin to the trick sometimes practised by Mr. Clown when "in sight of the audience" he takes the portrait of Mr. Pantaloon in a broad bold black outline on a white board. To all appearance the drawing is spontaneous and free-hand. In reality, the artist's brush mechanically follows an outline already pencilled, but which, having been covered with a thin coat of white-wash, is invisible to the spectators at a distance.

Mr. T. Lewis Oxley, author of "From Calais to Karlsbad," has just published, with the author's sanction, a remarkably close, nervous, and appreciative translation into English of Alexandre Dumas' five-act drama, "Le Fils Naturel." In Mr. Oxley's case the Italian proverb "*Traduttore, traditore*" will not hold good. His version of M. Dumas' work is as faithful as it is scholarly; and that is saying a great deal, for Alexandre Dumas *fits*, albeit witty, elegant, and pungent, is somewhat involved in his style. The appearance in an English dress of this fine play is noteworthy at a period when it is understood that the embargo of dramatic censorship is to be taken off at least one of the long-interdicted plays of M. Alexandre Dumas *fits*. By-the-way, Alexander the Elder being defunct, Alexander the Younger (with whom I was at school forty years ago) might well drop the filial suffix. But Crébillon *fits*, it will

be remembered, remained Crébillon *fits* to the end of the chapter.

The centenary of Thomas Moore, poet and patriot, is to be celebrated in Dublin on the twenty-eighth of this instant May, and, in view of the interesting commemoration, a most interesting pamphlet, entitled "A Memory of Moore," has been published by Mr. Samuel Carter Hall, F.S.A. Mr. Hall, who is in his eightieth year, became acquainted with the author of the "Irish Melodies" so long ago as 1821—the year of the death of Napoleon the First! "Moore," observes Mr. S. C. Hall, "was then in the full ripeness of middle age: then, as ever, the poet of all circles and the idol of his own. . . . I can vividly recall that evening of intense delight; the graceful man, small and slim in figure, his upturned eyes and eloquent features giving force to the music that accompanied the songs, or rather to the songs that accompanied the music. . . . I was then," Mr. S. C. Hall modestly proceeds, "very young—a hero-worshipper, as I have been from that day to this; and, though he was to me 'a star apart,' I remember his cordial reception with an amount of gratitude that time has neither lessened nor weakened."

Mem.: Mr. S. C. Hall did not perform his hero-worship by halves. As the poet was leaving the room the youthful enthusiast asked him—"Sir, may I have the honour to take your hand?" "Certainly, young gentleman," was the reply. "Whereupon," says Mr. Hall, "I dropped on one knee, and kissed the hand he gave me." Why not? Benjamin Franklin took his grandson to Voltaire to receive the moribund patriarch's blessing; and old Platoff, the Hetman of the Don Cossacks, dismounted from his fiery steed in the Rue de la Paix to hug and kiss Walter Scott. Platoff had been told that Sir Walter was an unrivalled performer on the bagpipes.

Next to the first edition of Moore's "Epicurean," with Turner's exquisite vignette illustrations, there are few literary treasures in my possession that I prize so highly as I do a copy of the "Melodies," illustrated with beautiful steel engravings in the good old "line" manner, from drawings by Daniel Maclise, R.A. If you wish to know the style in which the drawings are executed, glance at the figure of Britannia in the left top corner of the first five-pound note you come across. That figure was engraved, I believe, from a drawing by Maclise. The edition of the "Melodies" to which I refer was published by Messrs. Longman, and contains a preface signed "Thomas Moore;" but it bears no date on its titlepage. From the fashion, however, in which the hair of the female figures in the plate is dressed, I conjecture that the book was published about 1840. In the interests of bibliography, I should like to know the exact date.

In re the esteemed Henry Marston. A kindly correspondent, "A. B. M.," writes to me:—"You wrote last week 'I need not say any more.' Do say something more. Say that the annual election to £50 and £40 a year pensions to old and needy Freemasons and their widows took place this week; that the name of Henry Marston was brought up for the first time as a candidate, and that, thanks to his worth (Masonic and otherwise), he ran at once nearly to the top of the poll." The fact, my correspondent continues, is honourable alike to Mr. Marston and to Masonry; and the good old actor, who in his time has done such excellent work, will be helped to peace and comfort for the remainder of his days.

G. A. S.

MUSIC.

ROYAL ITALIAN OPERA.

Yesterday (Friday) week Madame Adelina Patti appeared in another of her charming impersonations—one of those in which her earliest celebrity was obtained here—as Rosina in "Il Barbiere di Siviglia." Rossi's bright and genial music has never been more exquisitely rendered, even by Madame Patti herself, than on this occasion, when the cast was otherwise mostly as before.

Last Saturday "Der Freischütz" was given, and included the highly dramatic singing of Mdlle. Turolla as Agata. Special effect was created by her delivery of the great scena known in the English version as "Softly Sighs," and the performance of the artist named was throughout of high merit. M. Gailhard, who recently made his début here as Mefistofele in "Faust," sustained the character of Caspar with great effect, both in singing and acting. He was encoined in the drinking-song. Madame Smeroschi was an efficient Annetta, Signor Gayarré—also as before—sang finely as Max, and the cast was otherwise satisfactory.

"Don Giovanni" was performed on Monday, when Madame Patti's exquisite vocalisation as Zerlina was, as often before, a special feature. Madame Cepeda, as Donna Anna, sung with good dramatic feeling; and Mdlle. Valleria was an excellent Donna Elvira. Signor Nouvelli gave the music of Don Ottavio with nice expression; and M. Maurel was, as hitherto, a refined representative of Don Giovanni, both in the delivery of the music and in the impersonation of the character. A novelty in the cast was the Leperello of M. Gailhard, who again displayed high vocal and dramatic merit.

The second Floral Hall concert of the season takes place this (Saturday) afternoon, Madame Patti being announced to appear. In the evening, "Les Amants de Verone" (by the Marquis d'Ivry) will be produced.

HER MAJESTY'S THEATRE.

Madame Christine Nilsson's first appearance, after an interval of two years, was again postponed (for the third time), from Thursday week to Tuesday last, and this promise also was unfulfilled, as was that of Madame Gerster's appearance, which was again deferred to Monday, when, in consequence of her continued illness, "Il Trovatore" was substituted for "La Sonnambula," the cast having included the second appearance of Mdlle. Libia Drog as Leonora.

Instead of "Faust," with Madame Christine Nilsson as Margherita, on Thursday week, "Carmen" was given, with Signor Campanini's reappearance as Don José (for the first time since his indisposition), Madame Trebelli having sustained the title-character.

On Tuesday "Le Nozze di Figaro" was performed, with a very good cast, including Mesdames Pappenheim and Hélène Crosmont as the Countess and Susanna, Mdlle. Minnie Hauk as Cherubino, Signor Galassi as Figaro, and Signor del Puente as the Count. The reappearance of Madame Gerster (as Lucia) was announced to take place at the second of the Saturday afternoon performances this week.

Verdi's "Aida" is in preparation at this establishment.

The second and last of this season's concerts of the Bach Choir included fine performances, for the first time here, of Bach's fiftieth Church cantata (Englished as "Now shall the grace")—a grand double chorus (eight parts) with orchestral accompaniments; an effective (unaccompanied) motet, "Es ist das Heil," for five-part choir, by Brahms; and a very characteristic scene, "The Banquet of the Phœaceans," from

"Odysseus," set for chorus, orchestra, and solo voices, by Max Bruch. The solo singers in this were Mesdames Lemmens-Sherrington and Patey, Mr. Kempton, and Mr. Thorndike, who, with Mr. Shakspeare, were the soloists in Sterndale Bennett's sacred cantata, "The Woman of Samaria," which was also given at the concert referred to, the programme having likewise included the "Pastoral symphony" (for orchestra) from Bach's "Christmas oratorio," and Beethoven's setting of Goethe's "Meeresstille," for chorus and orchestra. Mr. Otto Goldschmidt conducted with his well-known efficiency.

At the second of Mr. Henry Leslie's three subscription concerts, on Thursday week, a very interesting feature was the performance by the choir of Tallis's "Choral Song in Forty Parts," written for eight distinct choirs. The work was composed about the year 1575, and is a special example of elaborate constructive skill that is more extraordinary than beautiful. The difficulties in execution are enormous, and these were surmounted by Mr. Leslie's choir in a way that afforded exceptional proof of their rare efficiency and of that of their director and conductor. The concert referred to included fine performances of madrigals and part-songs, and pieces for solo voices, contributed by the Misses Robertson and de Fonblanque, Mr. Maas, and Herr Henschel.

With the usual supplemental concert for the benefit of Mr. Manns, the conductor, the twenty-third season of Saturday afternoon concerts at the Crystal Palace terminated last week, the performances having comprised fine renderings of Liszt's highly characteristic "symphonic poem" entitled "The Battle of the Huns," and the "ball scene" from Berlioz's "Symphonie Fantastique," both for the first time here. Señor Sarasate played, with brilliant effect, Mendelssohn's violin concerto; and skilful pianoforte performances were contributed by Mdlle. Mehleg and Herr Scharwenka. Fräulein von Hennig and Herr Elmblad made their first appearance here; and the other vocalists were Mrs. Osgood, Mr. Maas, and Mr. W. T. Carleton. The Saturday concerts will be resumed on Oct. 4.

The Royal Albert Hall Amateur Orchestral Society's last concert of the season took place last Saturday evening. The programme opened with Mendelssohn's Italian symphony, and included vocal performances by Misses C. Elliot, Krauss, De Fonblanque, and Cummings, and Mr. Henry Leslie's choir, besides some clever pianoforte playing by Miss Clara Asher, a pupil of Mr. George Mount, who conducted. The Duke of Edinburgh was in his place in the orchestra, and the Prince and Princess of Wales and the Crown Prince of Denmark were present. This concert had a special local interest, being given in aid of the church fund of St. Michael and All Angels, North Kensington, of which the Rev. E. Ker Gray, a member of the orchestra, is first Vicar; and it happened that Saturday was the eighth anniversary of the laying the foundation-stone of the church. Princess Mary laid the foundation-stone of the vicarage, which is now completed.

A special feature of Saturday's programme at the Alexandra Palace was the first of a series of grand Italian opera concerts, which are to be held during the ensuing season.

The annual performance of the "Messiah" by the Royal Society of Musicians took place at St. James's Hall on Monday afternoon, when the solo music was sung by Madame Antoinette Sterling, Misses Davies and Butterworth, Messrs. J. Maas, L. Thomas, and Thurley Beale. Mr. Cousins conducted.

The annual concert of that eminent pianist and clever composer, Miss Agnes Zimmermann, took place at St. James's Hall on Tuesday evening.

Madame Annette Essipoff's second pianoforte recital took place on Thursday afternoon, when her programme included Beethoven's "Waldstein" sonata and various solo pieces by other composers, having likewise comprised M. Saint-Saens's variations for two pianos on a theme by Beethoven, in which Madame Essipoff was associated with Madame Montigny Rémaury.

Messrs. Ludwig and Daubert (eminent, respectively, as violinist and violoncellist) gave the first of three concerts of chamber music at the Royal Academy of Music on Thursday, when the programme included string quartets by Schubert and Beethoven and other pieces, vocal and instrumental.

The sixth of this year's concerts of the Philharmonic Society took place at St. James's Hall this week, the programme having comprised Schubert's unfinished symphony in B minor, the overtures to "Leonora" and "Tannhäuser," Beethoven's pianoforte concerto in E flat (the "Emperor") executed by Madame Essipoff, Max Bruch's first violin concerto, rendered by Señor Sarasate, and vocal pieces by Mdlle. Redeker and Mr. Maas.

The third of this year's New Philharmonic Concerts takes place this (Saturday) afternoon.

The annual concert of Mr. Ambrose Austin takes place at St. James's Hall on Monday evening, with a strong programme, including the names of several eminent vocalists, and of Señor Sarasate and Madame Essipoff as solo instrumentalists. As the able and courteous manager of the concert-arrangements at St. James's Hall, Mr. Austin deserves well of the public and of the profession.

THEATRES.

The conduct of dramatic caterers is marked for the present by lack of enterprise. Managerial action has grown exceedingly languid, and an indisposition to employ capital is only too apparent. Revivals have taken the place of original productions, and are speedily withdrawn to make room for other revivals. The Haymarket having exhausted the short-lived attractions of Bob Acres and Mr. Toodles, Mr. J. S. Clarke has retired in favour of Mr. Albery, whose adaptation of "Les Fourchambault," under the title of "The Crisis" now occupies the boards. The person principally benefited by this accident is Miss Louise Moodie, who, as Mrs. Goring, the repentant mother, lately added a portrait to the histrionic gallery sufficient of itself to establish a permanent reputation for the artist. At the Vaudeville, Mr. Byron's new play, "The Girls," is now placed in favourable circumstances. The author has revised it throughout, and introduced various skilful touches which add to its interest, its emphasis, and its significance. The third act is greatly improved, and Mr. James is now enabled to deal with Plantagenet Potter in a more effective and pleasing way. Of the force of the character there never was any doubt; the question was, how to render it more agreeable, without making it less true to a type in society at all times strongly pronounced in City life, but not, for obvious reasons, vigilantly observed.

At Mr. and Mrs. German Reed's Entertainment, "Grimstone Grange" is announced to be withdrawn after Monday next, to give place to new first part, on Tuesday, May 27, entitled "£100 Reward," written by Arthur Law, the music by Corney Grain. "Our Calico Ball," Mr. Corney Grain's musical sketch, will for a short time retain its place in the programme, and the favourite musical proverb, "Charity begins at Home," will conclude the entertainment.

A special morning performance will be given next Thursday at the Lyceum, as a testimonial benefit to Mr. Henry Marston. The theatre has been granted for the occasion by Mr. Henry Irving, and all the artists give their services.

PITH OF PARLIAMENT.

What may be termed the Dress Debate instituted by the Duke of Argyll on the Foreign Policy of the Government, on the 16th inst., in the House of Lords would probably not have taken place had the noble Duke not been of necessity absent from his seat in Parliament for some time. The Ministry had been formally arraigned by Earl Granville on each of the questions which the Duke of Argyll treated collectively in his vigorous attack on the Government. Hip and thigh did his Grace smite the Marquis of Salisbury for pursuing the bellicose policy which, he maintained, led to the difficulties in the East and to the Afghan War. After the Earl of Beaconsfield had exhaustively defended the action of the Government, and replied to the noble Duke's epigrams with some pungent phrases, concluding by a triumphant reference to the large majorities which had consistently supported the Ministry, the Earl of Kimberley rose and criticised the Berlin Treaty, and then the Marquis of Salisbury retorted on the Duke of Argyll that "he was flogging a dead horse." The Foreign Secretary justified both the Eastern and the Afghan policy, and replied with spirit to the dual attack, which gained but a mild, half-hearted support from Earl Granville.

Desultory enough have the debates been in the House of Lords this week. The Marquis of Salisbury and Lord Cranbrook led off with important statements on Monday. The Foreign Secretary, answering the Earl of Morley, hinted that there prevailed much misapprehension as to the course the Government were pursuing with regard to Greece. Voluntarily, the Secretary for India stated that it might be of interest to their Lordships to hear that "the bases of peace with the Ameer of Afghanistan have been agreed upon." Lord Stratheden and Campbell, unenlightened by the previous Ministerial explanation, contended that the twenty-second article of the Berlin Treaty directed that the whole of the Russian troops should have been out of Eastern Roumelia and Bulgaria by May 3 last; but the Marquis of Salisbury informed the noble Lord that his reading of the clause was that the evacuation was to begin on that date. Lord Houghton hoped there would be no more delay in the evacuation. Earl Granville thought the Government were to be commended for the liberal construction they put on article 22. The Duke of Argyll next moved for returns as to the recent sales of land in Ireland, and the motion was agreed to. Lord Truro called attention to the lamentable inefficiency of the regiments ordered to the Cape. Both collectively and individually, these regiments were undermanned, the result being that Lord Chelmsford's reinforcements numbered 4435 instead of 5000, and that the soldiers were generally far too young. Lord Hardinge supported the noble Lord. A Military Commission would, Lord Bury said, shortly sit and probably devise the means to remedy these shortcomings, and grease the wheels of the military machine generally. To this Commission was the Duke of Cambridge also disposed to leave the matter, the gravity of which he fully acknowledged. Lord Cranbrook accorded a frank support to Lord Cardwell's short-service system, and thought they need not despair as to the fighting qualities of our young soldiers, though he admitted the desirability of offering inducements to non-commissioned officers to remain for a longer period in the Army. Lord Cardwell was of opinion, with the Duke of Cambridge, that the difficulty might be met by encouraging volunteering from the Reserves into the Army. Dissatisfied, however, with this debate, the Earl of Galloway on Tuesday announced that he would on Monday next move a resolution with respect to our Military Organisation. Lord Cranbrook then informed Lord Carnarvon that the reports as to disturbances in the Deccan had led him to telegraph to India for particulars. The Earl of Belmore's new Irish Tenant Right Bill, for restricting the action of certain clauses of the Gladstone Land Act to Ulster, was subjected to discussion, but was in the end negatived. The Duke of Rutland then expressed his opinion that import duties should be put upon foreign goods in order to lessen the depression of trade in this country. With, perhaps, unnecessary prolixity, the Prime Minister explained that it was now too late in the day to revive Protection. Premising that he would probably be on "the high seas" before the House met again, the Duke of Argyll animadverted on the disregard for the Indian Council which appeared to be creeping under the régime of the Secretary for India and the Viceroy, and moved for copies of the telegrams that had been sent recently to India. Lord Cranbrook protested against the accusations of the noble Duke, but the papers were not refused.

Mr. Lowther was enabled on Monday in the Lower House, by his calm, not to say phlegmatic, manner, to cool the white heat of various Irish members who put questions complaining of the disturbances that had of late sprung from religious causes in Ireland. It devolved upon the Chancellor of the Exchequer to make an announcement as to the conclusion of peace with Yakoub Khan; and the Leader of the House had afterwards the satisfaction of securing several votes for the Civil Service in Supply. Grimly, Mr. Newdegate then rose as guardian of Parliamentary rights. The hon. member moved that no treaty which might limit the control of the House on the national finances should be recognised before the engagements had received the sanction of the House. Sir Wilfrid Lawson accorded Mr. Newdegate his support; Mr. Maciver spoke in favour of Protection; and, other hon. members having spoken, Mr. Bourke plunged into figures to show the results of the French Treaty; and Mr. Newdegate withdrew his motion. The Customs and Inland Revenue Bill was then read the second time, as was the Great Seal Bill. On Tuesday some time was spent in pushing the Army Discipline Bill through Committee; the Scottish Parliamentary Burghs Bill and other measures were read the third time; and the rest of the sitting was occupied in the discussion of Mr. Dodds's motion in favour of replacing the existing probate, legacy, and succession duties by a simple and combined duty. The Chancellor of the Exchequer opposed the motion, which was negatived by 131 to 59 votes.

The O'Connor Don's Irish University Bill, introduced on the 16th inst., came on for second reading on Wednesday. This measure proposes to create a "University of St. Patrick," with a Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and twenty-two senators as the governing authorities, the expense of £40,000 or £50,000 a year to be obtained by a grant of a million and a half sterling from the surplus of the Irish Church Fund. Sir George Campbell moved, and Lord E. Fitzmaurice seconded, an amendment to the effect that it was not desirable to devote additional public funds to the further promotion of higher education in Ireland till adequate provision was made for elementary instruction in that country. Mr. McLaren hoped this amendment would be withdrawn in favour of his, which asserted that "the leading provisions of the bill are unjust and impolitic, being opposed to the principles of civil and religious equality by proposing to endow mainly the members of one Church and their colleges with a million and a half of public money, which has already been appropriated, by the Irish Church Disestablishment Act, for the equal benefit of all classes of her Majesty's subjects." The Chancellor of the Exchequer, in a

yea-nay speech, admitted it was desirable to extend the University system in Ireland, but the Government could not assent to the teaching of any particular kind of religion. Eventually the debate was adjourned.

The Indian gentlemen who assembled on Thursday in the gallery of the House of Commons to hear the Indian debate had the privilege of listening first to some animated and even passionate speech-making on the part of Irish members. Nothing portended a storm. The questions on the paper were quietly put, and calmly answered by Ministers, the reply of most general interest being Colonel Stanley's statement that the total forces under arms in South Africa were 16,959 British, the number of troops on their passage out 1064, and under orders to embark 1515, whilst the Colonial forces numbered 4453, to which Mr. W. H. Smith added that there were 850 Bluejackets on service, and that, should they be required, the 2000 Marines in this country would provide a portion of the reinforcements. Very modestly, yet firmly withal, did the O'Connor Don ask the Leader of the House to yield him a day for the resumption of the debate on his Irish University Bill. In his gentlest and most ambling manner did the Chancellor of the Exchequer review the backward state of public business to show cause why he could not then promise to give up a Government day for the purpose. This roused the fury of the Home-Rulers. Mr. Shaw (that day appointed Sessional Leader of the Home-Rule Party) moved the adjournment of the House, in order to gravely remonstrate against the slight cast on Ireland, but his speech was moderation itself compared with the passionate oration of Mr. A. M. Sullivan, who exaggerated the business-like explanation of Sir Stafford Northcote into a message which would be a "cruel disappointment" to those who had "bled and suffered" to give their children education. The O'Connor Don, however, was disposed to take things more coolly, and still hoped for a day as early as possible after Whitsuntide; and so the matter was left, after a considerable letting-off of steam by a few other Irish members. But there was quite an exodus of these impassioned representatives of the Emerald Isle when Mr. E. Stanhope rose, at half-past six, to introduce the Indian Budget to an attenuated House, having among his most attentive listeners the dusky strangers aforesaid, Mr. Gladstone, who took copious notes, and Mr. Fawcett, ready to follow the Under-Secretary with his amendment—

That this House regards with apprehension the present state of the finances of India, and is of opinion that measures should at once be taken to reduce expenditure.

Mr. Stanhope's delivery was acceptably fresh and distinct and animated, and he exhibited a thorough mastery of the great question, which he clearly put before the House in a manner exceedingly able. The two millions lent by the Home Government to India would pay for the late Afghan war. Manfully facing the difficulties of the subject—on one phase of which Miss Florence Nightingale has honoured us with a letter, which will be found on another page—Mr. Stanhope argued that it was a hopeful sign that, notwithstanding the vast sums which had been expended owing to the lamentable famines, and in spite of the great loss of revenue by exchange, the past five years had only produced a total deficit of three millions. The hon. member, in conclusion, cheerfully looked to a marked improvement in the finances of India.

THE CHURCH.

PREFEMENTS AND APPOINTMENTS.

Adams, William Joshua, to be Minister of St. Paul's Chapel, Kilburn.
Allin, W. H.; Vicar of St. Mary's, Devonport.
Auchinleck, Alexander Eccles; Vicar of Car Colston, Notts.
Bainbridge, Reginald Percy Daniell; Incumbent of Pool, Odley.
Barter, Herbert J. E.; Vicar of East Tibury.
Barry, Foster Stables; Rector of Gosbeck.
Bennett, J. H.; Rector of Lydford-cum-Princetown.
Berryman, Charles Powell; Rector of Pitney.
Blink, Henry Simpson; Curate of Revesby-with-Moorhouses Chapelry, Boston, Lincolnshire.
Brierley, Philip Henry; Vicar of St. John-the-Evangelist, Glamford Brigg, Lincolnshire.
Brittan, Charles; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Derbyshire.
Butterworth, A. N.; Rector of Llandawko-with-Pendine, Carmarthenshire.
Cobbe, Henry; Rector of Maulden, Bedfordshire.
Dunning, William H.; Perpetual Curate of Mummy Chapel, Lincolnshire.
Edge, Horace P.; Incumbent of St. Thomas's, Dixon-green, Manchester.
Elwyn, Richard; Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.
Fox, George; Rector of Oldbury-on-Severn, Gloucestershire.
Gillon, Samuel; Vicar of Pelsall, near Walsall.
Golightly, T. G.; Honorary Canon in Gloucester Cathedral.
Grantham, George Peirce; Perpetual Curate of Llanbadoc.
Greene, Thomas Huntley; Rector of Middle Claydon and Vicar of East Claydon, Bucks.
Hamond, P. F.; Vicar of South Mimms; Chaplain to W. Parker Hamond, High Sheriff for Cambridgeshire and Huntingdonshire.
Houghton, William Christopher; Vicar of Walcot, Lincolnshire.
Jones, Charles E.; Incumbent of St. Matthew's, Denmark-hill.
Lester, Charles; Vicar of Skelton-cum-Newby.
Lewis, David; Chaplain to the High Sheriff of Denbighshire.
Macdonald, Grant W.; Vicar of St. Mark's, Holbeach Marsh, Lincolnshire.
Mathews, William; Vicar-Choral in St. David's Cathedral.
Moore, Albert; Minister of the District of Holy Cross, St. Pancras.
Mozley, Alfred Dean; Rector of Wigginton, Oxon.
Norwood, Curtis Henry; Rector of Chaffcombe.
Ottley, Francis John; Vicar of Thorpe Acre, Leicester.
Pott, Alfred; Rector of Brightwell-with-Gotwell, Berks.
Power, J.; Rector of Dodbrook; Vicar of Altarnun, Cornwall.
Procter, J. M.; Rector of Landon-cum-Basildon.
Ritson, W.; Preston Diocesan Inspector; Vicar of Rivington.
Routledge, Charles F.; Honorary Canon in Canterbury Cathedral.
Smith, Lewis Arthur; Perpetual Curate of Llanddewi Ystradenny-with-Llanfihangel Rhydythion, Radnorshire.
Spencer, John W.; Perpetual Curate of St. Ann's, Turton, Bolton-le-Moors.
Taylor, Edward Stuart; Vicar of Kingston-on-Soar, Notts.
Vale, W. T.; Rector of St. Saviour's, Bath.
Watson, James Harrison; Vicar of Saxthorpe, Norfolk.
Welby, Montagu Earle; Rural Dean of Bulth.
Wise, K. F.; Honorary Canon of Truro Cathedral.
Williams, Alfred Henry; Honorary Chaplain to her Majesty.
Winfield, Harry Lancelot; Rural Dean of Rutland First Deanery.
Woolrych, Humphrey Fitzroy; Vicar of Oare, near Faversham.
Wright, Henry; Prebendary of Osgate in St. Paul's Cathedral.—*Guardian*.

Dr. Lightfoot was on the 15th inst. enthroned as Bishop of Durham in the cathedral of his diocese in the presence of an immense congregation.

The Archbishop of Canterbury held a large confirmation on Sunday afternoon at Holy Trinity Church (Lower Penge), Beckenham, the handsome new church built by Mr. E. Peek at a cost of some £12,000, including the parsonage.

Last week the ancient church of Kenfig, which dates from the year 1129, was reopened by Archdeacon Griffiths, after a restoration which has been effected through the exertions of the Vicar, the Rev. W. Davies, and the liberality of the lay-Rector, Mr. Talbot, M.P.

The Society for Promoting the Employment of Additional Curates held their forty-second anniversary meeting at Willis's Rooms on Monday, under the presidency of the Archbishop of Canterbury. Mr. Gladstone was one of the speakers, and urged the claims of the society upon the support of Churchmen.

St. Botolph's, Barton Seagrave, Northamptonshire, has been restored at the sole cost of the patron, the Duke of Buccleuch, who has expended £4000 upon it. The building is a very interesting specimen of Norman work, with, however, many more recent alterations. A new south aisle and chancel have been added, from designs of Mr. Carpenter.

NATIONAL SPORTS.

Few of our readers will require to be reminded that custom demands their annual pilgrimage to Epsom on Wednesday next. Never do we remember a more open Derby, and, as it seems to be generally felt that "anything may win," it becomes rather difficult to compile a correct list of probable starters. We imagine, however, that the following will not be found very wide of the mark:—Charibert (Archer), Muley Edris (Morgan), Cadogan (Custance), Falmouth (Cannon), Victor Chief (Chaloner), Rayon d'Or (Goater), Zut (Morris), Marshall Scott (Luke), Caxtonian (J. Osborne), Salsador (Hunter), Blue Blood (Webb), Abbot of St. Mary's (H. Jeffery), Ruperra (Snowden), Lansdown (Fordham), Visconti (Constable), Sir Beys (Glover). This sixteen will doubtless be supplemented by several of the hopeless division, such as Whackum, Adjutant, The Scot, Flavius, Sans Pareil, Squirrel, Exeter, Nottingham, Gunnersbury, George Albert, Uneas, Indigo, &c., and we quite expect to see the field number more than a score. At the moment of writing, it is impossible to say what is really favourite, for Victor Chief, Falmouth, and Cadogan, alternately take a slight lead in the quotations in a most perplexing manner. Charibert has receded considerably, partly on account of his reported defeat in a trial by Silvio, but more because the opinion that we expressed after the Two Thousand—that no horse who is not perfectly sound in his wind can possibly win the Derby—is very generally endorsed. There are weak points about the claims of each of the three favourites, and never has there been a finer chance for an outsider of the Hermit or Kingcraft type to bring confusion on the prophets and joy to the ring. Matters are very different in the Oaks, as the opposition to Wheel of Fortune will be weak, and Phillippine will be the only opponent at all worthy of Lord Falmouth's beautiful filly.

Wet weather and poor sport made Newmarket anything but a desirable spot last week, and the morning gallops of the Derby horses attracted far more attention than the racing in the afternoon. On Wednesday Belfry, a daughter of Cathedral and La Naine, won a Two-Year-Old Plate for Mr. Bush; and in another race for juveniles Magdalene, a filly by Syrian—My Mary, defeated a great favourite in Dreamland. The Ditch Mile Handicap fell to Thunderstone, who has so often failed to run as well as his friends have anticipated; but Phénix was not pulled out against Lollypop for the Rous Stakes, so we lost what promised to be an exciting race. Proceedings began on the Thursday with the clever victory of an own brother to Ersilia in the Exning Two-Year-Old Plate, so, unlike nearly all high-priced yearlings, he earned something towards his cost at the first attempt. Ersilia herself was very speedy, and, as Early Morn and Belfry were behind her brother, he ought to grow into a useful colt. Khabara, who was so strongly fancied for the Brocklesby Stakes at Lincoln, also won a race with consummate ease, and seems likely to do great credit to Hermit. The somewhat unexpected appearance of Strathern (7 st. 12 lb.) gave unusual interest to a Plate which was run for over the Cesarewitch course. He started a strong favourite, but proved quite unable to concede the weight to Pedagogue (6 st. 6 lb.) and King Duncan (7 st. 2 lb.), the former of whom won in a canter. The task set Strathern was by no means a light one; still, he was evidently expected to accomplish it, for soon after his defeat Mr. Beddington scratched him for the Derby. Two pleasant days at Lewes brought the week to a close.

Meetings at Bath and York were begun simultaneously on Tuesday. The former fixture used to be celebrated for the startling changes that took place in the betting on the Derby; but of late years it has scarcely kept up its reputation in this respect. The sport was not of a very grand description, but was noticeable for the success of Albert Victor, a colt and filly by him winning three races between them. The latter is named Emmanuella, and won both her engagements in such easy style that she should credit Lord Anglesey with many other races. Mr. Cartwright carried off a couple of events; and, for a wonder, Archer had six mounts without scoring a single win. The field for the Great Northern Handicap at York only numbered half a dozen, and the odds laid upon Castlereagh (8 st. 8 lb.) were landed cleverly.

In spite of the wintry weather, cricketers have not been deterred from making a commencement, and we shall soon have some county matches to chronicle. The Cambridge University eleven, which had such a triumphant season in 1878, has begun well by defeating England by four wickets. The Hon. A. Lyttelton (57 and 30) did best for Cambridge, and Lockwood (not out 68) and Mr. W. R. Gilbert (40) batted well on the other side. The England eleven was not altogether a representative one; but, to set against this, Mr. A. G. Steel did not play for his University. The M.C.C. and Ground has disposed of both Yorkshire and Sussex very easily, Shaw, Morley, Rylott, and Flowers bowling very well for the club.

A six-days' swimming-race (fourteen hours per day) was begun at the Lambeth Baths on Monday morning. After the first two days, the contest appeared to be confined to the famous Captain Webb and Earne, of Putney. The great Channel swimmer (who had swum forty miles by Wednesday evening, when he was about four miles ahead of young Earne) remained in the water fourteen hours on Monday, and for nearly the same period on Tuesday.

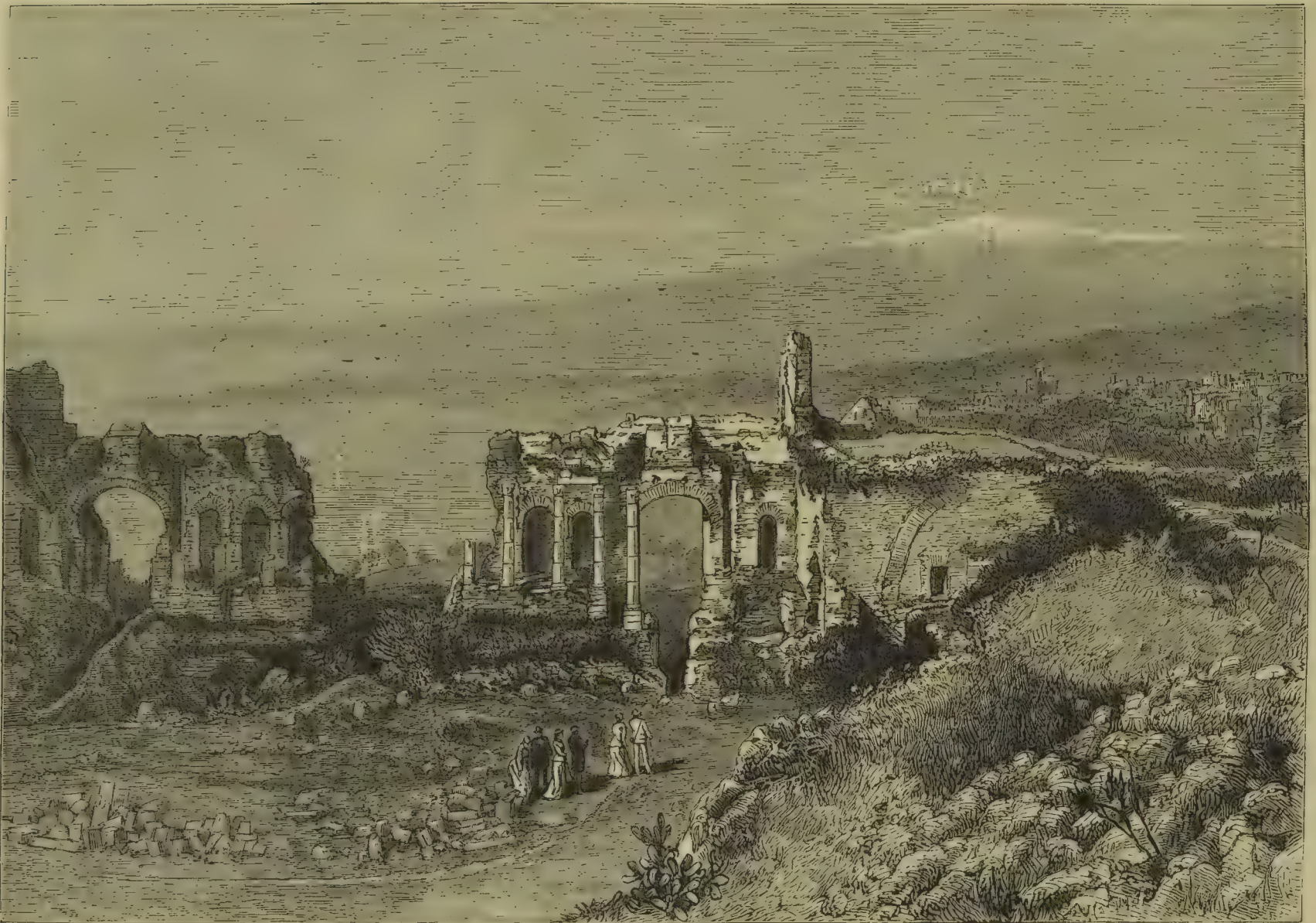
THE DUKE OF CONNAUGHT AT TAORMINA.

The Duke and Duchess of Connaught, in their wedding tour and yachting cruise up and down the Mediterranean, touched upon a corner of Sicily which presents some interesting features of local antiquities—namely, the small town of Taormina, situated on the east coast of that island, thirty miles south-west of Messina. This place is the ancient Tauromenium, one of the Greek mercantile colonies, where Timoleon landed in his expedition from Corinth to deliver Sicily from her tyrants. Its Acropolis, with the ruins of temples and of a grand theatre, on a site elevated 850 ft. above the sea, as high as the summit of Arthur's seat, at Edinburgh, is truly remarkable. The mediæval history of Taormina, under the Saracen and the Norman rulers of Sicily, is attested by the remains of its city walls, of a strong feudal Castle, and of a fine Gothic Abbey. The modern town has dwindled to a population of three thousand, with a little trade in wine and hemp.

On the 23rd ult., at half-past nine in the morning, the Osborne slowly steamed into the Bay of Giardini, and anchored near the site of the ancient Naxos. Their Royal Highnesses and suite almost immediately disembarked and drove to the ruins of the Greek Theatre at Taormina, where, after enjoying the magnificent scenery, and examining the interesting ruins, they had luncheon upon the grass in the Theatre. Some ladies and gentlemen made some admirable sketches, and Captain Pearson, of the Osborne, took some photographs, including a group of their Royal Highnesses and suite and all present. Their Royal Highnesses then drove to Castello Catarina, the residence of Mr. P. E. Rainford, where they stayed about half an hour, and then returned to the Osborne, which steamed out of the bay about nine at night, on her way to Malta.

THE DUKE AND DUCHESS OF CONNAUGHT IN SICILY.

SEE PRECEDING PAGE.



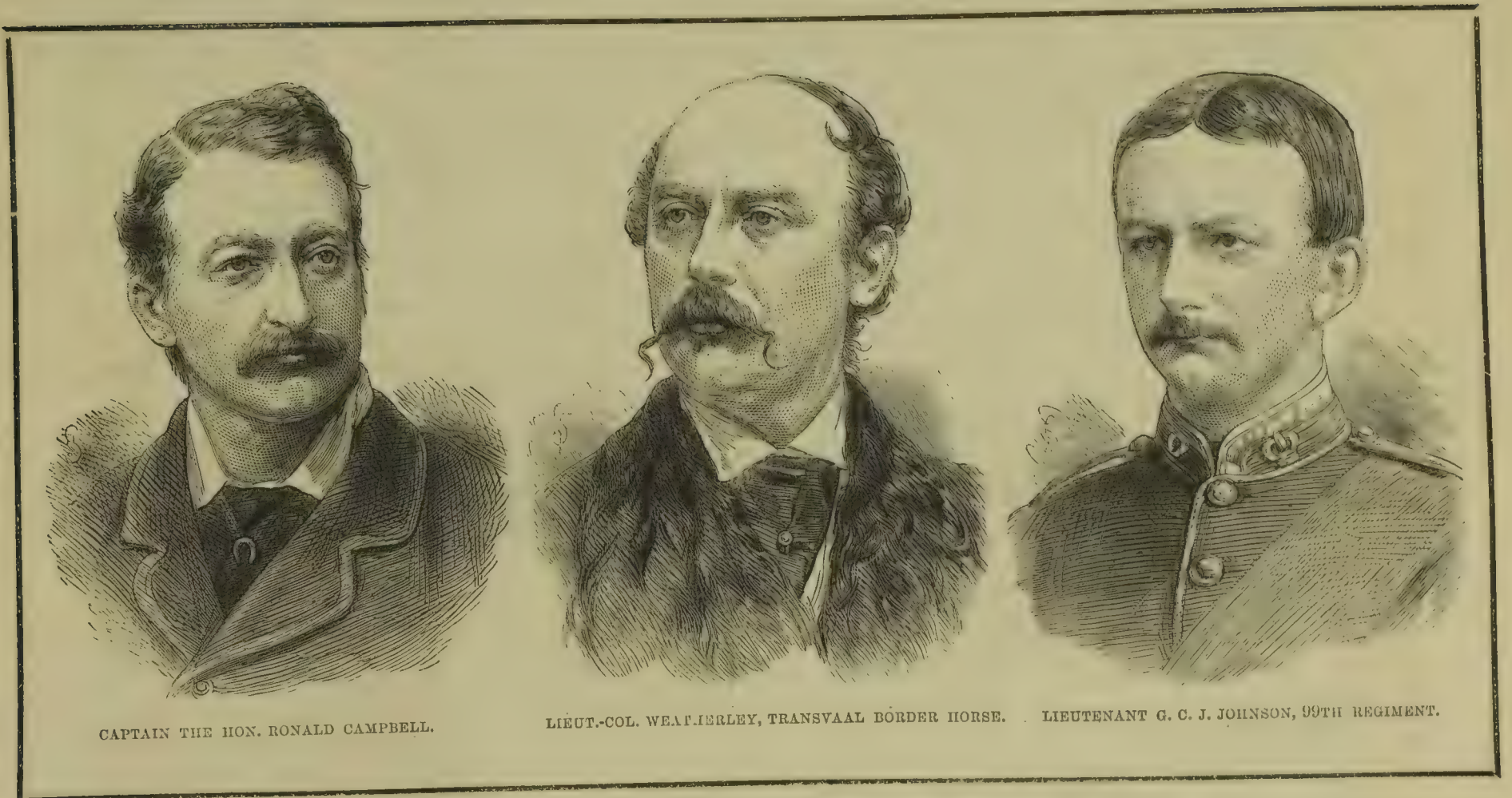
ANCIENT GREEK THEATRE AT TAORMINA.



QUADRANGLE OF THE CASTELLO CATARINA AT TAORMINA.

OFFICERS KILLED IN THE ZULU WAR.

SEE NEXT PAGE.



CAPTAIN THE HON. RONALD CAMPBELL.

LIEUT.-COL. WEATHERLEY, TRANSVAAL BORDER HORSE.

LIEUTENANT G. C. J. JOHNSON, 99TH REGIMENT.

THE AFGHAN WAR.



MESS TENT OF THE FOURTH BATTALION OF RIFLES AT BASAWUL.—SEE PAGE 195
FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.

THE LATE CAPTAIN HON. R. CAMPBELL.

Among the officers who were attached to the staff of Brigadier-General Evelyn Wood, V.C., C.B., commanding the column of troops on the Transvaal frontier of Zululand, was Captain the Hon. Ronald Campbell, of the Coldstream Guards, sometime Adjutant of that regiment. We have learnt with much regret the death of this brave officer, on March 28, in the conflict with the Zulus on the Zlobane mountain, which also proved fatal to Colonel Weatherley, Mr. Lloyd, the interpreter, Captain Barton, of the Coldstream Guards, Lieutenant Williams, of the 58th Regiment, and Mr. Piet Uys, commandant of the Dutch Volunteers. The following passage of Brigadier Wood's despatch to Lord Chelmsford, relating the action of that day, shows the manner in which Captain Ronald Campbell met his death:—"We soon came under fire from an unseen enemy on our right. Ascending more rapidly than most of the Border Horse, who had got off the track, with my staff and escort, I passed to the front; and, with half a dozen of the Border Horse, when within a hundred feet of the summit, came under a well-directed fire from our front and both flanks, poured in from behind huge boulders of rocks. Mr. Lloyd fell mortally wounded at my side, and as Captain Campbell and one of the escort were carrying him on to a ledge rather lower, my horse was killed, falling on me. I directed Colonel Weatherley to dislodge one or two Zulus who were causing us most of the loss; but, as his men did not advance rapidly, Captain Campbell and Lieutenant Lyons and three men of the 90th, jumping over a low wall, ran forward and charged into a cave, when Captain Campbell, leading in the most determined and gallant manner, was shot dead; Lieutenant Lyons and Private Fowler followed closely on his footsteps, and one of them—for each fired—killed one Zulu; they dislodged another, who crawled away by a subterranean passage, reappearing higher up the mountain. At this time we were assisted by the fire of some of Colonel Buller's men on the summit. Mr. Lloyd was now dead, and we brought his body, and that of Captain Campbell, about half way down the hill, where we buried them, still being under fire, which, however, did us no damage." In another part of his official despatches, Brigadier Wood says of Captain Campbell, his orderly officer, that "he was an excellent staff officer both in the field and as regards office work, and having showed the most brilliant courage, lost his life in performing a gallant feat." Again, in a private letter of the 29th, the General says, "I never saw a man play a more heroic part than he did yesterday."

The Hon. Ronald George Elidor Campbell, who was second son of the present Earl of Cawdor, was born in 1848, and entered the Army in 1867 as Ensign in the Coldstream Guards. He became Lieutenant and Captain in May, 1871, and Adjutant the same year. He married, in 1872, a daughter of Bishop Claughton, now the Bishop of St. Albans.

THE LATE COL. WEATHERLEY.

The sad and tragic death of Colonel Weatherley in the recent engagement at Zlobane, on the Transvaal frontier of Zululand, is deeply felt by all his friends and old brother officers. They will recognise their old comrade in the touching account given by the correspondent of one of the daily papers. He is there described as surrounded by hundreds of Zulus, fighting desperately to the last, with one arm round his brave young son, a subaltern in his troop, whom he vainly endeavoured to protect from the fate which was from the first inevitable. It was truly a gallant death; but none the less to be deplored by those who knew and loved him. Frederick Weatherley's career was an eventful one. He was a son of the late 11th Lord Weatherley, Esq., and grandson of John Weatherley, of Willington House, near Newcastle-on-Tyne. At an early age he was appointed to a distinguished regiment of Austrian Dragoons. In March, 1855, he received his commission in the 4th Light Dragoons, then serving in the Crimea. With this regiment he was present at the battle of the Tchernaya, and took part in the field operations of the allied brigade of Light Cavalry, under General D'Altonville, at Eupatoria, and in all the subsequent operations in the Crimea, up to the conclusion of peace. On the return of the 4th Light Dragoons to England, in 1856, he exchanged into the Carabiniers, as Lieutenant, and with that regiment served with much distinction throughout the Indian Mutiny. He was present at the operations in Rohilcund; the affair of Kukrowlie, and the capture of Bareilly; the relief of Shahjehanpore, and the two subsequent attacks; the affairs of Mohundee and Shahabad; the operations in Oude, and the action of Buxarghat, in the Trans-Gogra; the actions of Musjedia, Churdal, and Bankee. He received the Crimean medal and clasp, the Turkish, and the Indian Medal. He again exchanged into the Inniskilling Dragoons, from which regiment he retired with the rank of Captain. He subsequently accepted the command of the 1st Sussex Administrative Battalion of Artillery Volunteers, which appointment he resigned in 1877. Possessing considerable property in the Diamond Fields and in the Transvaal, he had found it imperative, for his own interest, that he should personally superintend it, and had for the past few years resided at Pretoria, where his conspicuous abilities soon obtained for him a prominent position. Utterly opposed to the policy of annexation, he, nevertheless, rendered the most loyal help to General Sir

Arthur Cunynghame, and in a great measure prevented the outbreak of any disturbance on the proclamation of her Majesty's Government there. His services were considered worthy of public and special commendation by the Commander-in-Chief. His latest act was the raising of a troop of seventy horsemen, to assist Colonel Wood. This troop, from causes as yet unexplained, appears to have been surrounded and almost annihilated, leaving their gallant chief and his son dead upon the ground. As a warm and chivalrous friend, a gentleman in the truest sense of the word, and the beau ideal of a cavalry soldier, his loss will long be mourned by those who knew him and appreciated his worth. He married a daughter of the late Colonel Mountjoy Martyn, by whom he had two sons and one daughter, and one of the sons, a boy of fourteen, shared his fate in the recent action.

THE LATE LIEUT. JOHNSON.

The correspondent of the *Cape Argus*, who narrated the battle of April 2 at Ginghilo, speaks of the deaths of Colonel Northey and Lieutenant Johnson, as much regretted incidents of that fierce engagement. He says, "Among the officers killed was Lieutenant George C. J. Johnson, instructor of musketry in the 99th Regiment. The loss of this gallant young officer is universally deplored. He was the life and soul of his regiment, which, as one of his superior officers declares, could have better spared many an older man. He was shot through the heart, death being almost instantaneous, and he fell with one of those merry jests upon his lips which had done not a little to make him the friend and the favourite of all ranks among his comrades in arms." He was twenty-eight years of age, and was the second son of William Johnson, Esq., D.L., of Vosterburgh, near Cork, who belongs to very old Cork family resident there for many generations past. The account of his son's death has created a feeling of the deepest regret in the city and county of Cork, where the father is much respected. Lieutenant Johnson's grand-uncle, Lieutenant-Colonel Noble Johnson, of the 87th Royal Irish Fusiliers, was killed in action at Monte Video, in 1805.

The Birmingham Town Council on Tuesday gave authority for the carrying out of the plans presented by the free library committee for the restoration of the building of the Central Reference and Lending Libraries, which was lately destroyed by fire. The cost of the new structure will be £32,000, towards which the insurance company have paid on account of the old building £5800.

The shareholders of the new West of England Bank held their first meeting on Tuesday, when the chairman stated that there were 14,300 shares taken up by 700 proprietors, thus giving a paid-up capital of £107,000. There having been such a good issue of shares, it was not deemed necessary to make a call for the unpaid balance. In proof of the confidence shown in the concern, £205,000 has been deposited in four months.

From the annual report of the National Life-Boat Institution, we find that during the past year ten new life-boats have been placed on our coasts, there now being 263 life-boats under the management of the institution. During the same period its life-boats saved 471 persons from wrecked or endangered vessels, nearly the whole of them under perilous circumstances. In addition, the life-boats had helped to rescue seventeen vessels from destruction. For those services, and for saving 145 lives by fishing-boats and other means, eleven silver medals and votes of thanks inscribed on vellum and £2750 had been granted by the institution.

The programme of the Aldershot Rifle Meeting has been issued. It will be held at the Caesar's Camp ranges at Aldershot on June 19, 20, and 21, and will be open to the Army, Navy, Royal Marines, and Auxiliary Forces, and there will also be competitions for All Comers. There will be military bands in attendance each day, and there will be no charge for admission to the grounds. The regulations as to rifle, ammunition, position, and sights are the same as those of the National Rifle Association, except that there is an entrance subscription which covers the cost of ammunition, and that coaching will be allowed, but only amongst the competitors themselves. Forms of entry will be supplied by Captain Bennett, Deputy Assistant Adjutant-General of Musketry, Aldershot, who acts as honorary secretary.

The Prince of Wales has notified to the tenants of the Duchy of Cornwall, through the Clerk of the Council of the Duchy, that, taking into consideration the state of agriculture, his Royal Highness has sanctioned a remission equal to 20 per cent per annum from their rent, for a period of three years from Michaelmas last.—Lord Tolleremache, of Helmingham, has addressed a letter to his tenantry in Suffolk stating that he intends making a reduction of 10 per cent in their rent at the next rent audit in June. He has executed an agreement with his Peckforton (Cheshire) tenantry, whereby he agrees to give them on expiration of occupancy a liberal compensation for all unexhausted manures and improvements effected on the estate, subject to his Lordship's approval during the time such improvements were executed. His Lordship has added a lease note, agreeing to allow his tenants to remain in undisturbed possession of their farms for twenty-one years.

BOOKS RECEIVED.

All the World's a Stage. A Novel. By Mary A. M. Hoppus. 3 vols. Sampson Low and Co.
The Shakespeare Key. Forming a Companion to "The Complete Concordance to Shakespeare." By Charles and Mary Cowden Clarke. Sampson Low and Co.
Egyptian Bonds. A Novel. By E. Katharine Bates. 2 vols. Bentley and Sons.
Footprints of a Life. In Memory of the Beloved Princess Alice. Hatchards.
Holidays in Eastern France. By M. Betham Edwards. Hurst and Blackett.
The Villa Gardener's Manual. Villa Gardener Office.
Novello's Collection of Trios, Quartets, &c., for Female Voices. 3 vols. Novello, Ewer, and Co.
Basildon. 2 vols. By Mrs. Alfred W. Hunt. Smith, Elder, and Co.
The Rival Captains; or, Hastings-onia Ramble-tonia. E. W. Allen.
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Quiet War Scenes. Poems and Translations. By James Baker. With Eight Illustrations by H. Whateley. Simpkin, Marshall, and Co.
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Published by Edward Stanford:—
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BONNETS and CIE

THE AFGHAN WAR.—FROM SKETCHES BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. W. SIMPSON.
SEE PAGE 498.



GUNDAMUK, WHERE YAKOOB KHAN MET THE BRITISH NEGOTIATORS FOR PEACE.



RECEPTION OF SIRDAR WALI MOHAMMED BY GENERAL SIR SAMUEL BROWNE AT JELLALABAD.



ILLUSTRATED NEWS:

A SKETCH OF THE RISE AND PROGRESS OF PICTORIAL JOURNALISM.

(Continued from page 471.)

Amongst the many newspapers that had sprung into existence the following so far improved upon their small and dingy predecessors as to be adorned with pictorial headings:—The Post Boy, 1720; the Weekly Journal, 1720; the London Journal, 1720; the Weekly Journal, or Saturday's Post, 1721; Applebee's Weekly Journal, 1721; Read's Journal, or British Gazetteer, 1718-31. The last named appeared for many years as the Weekly Journal, or British Gazetteer; but the Weekly Journal was a favourite title, and was borne by so many other papers that after a time the publisher altered the title of his paper to Read's Journal; or, British Gazetteer, and gave it an engraved heading. Read was a man of enterprise, and surpassed his contemporaries in endeavouring to make his journal attractive by means of illustrations. In his paper for Nov. 1, 1718, there is a caricature engraved on wood. It is levelled against the Jacobites, and is called "An Hieroglyphick," and is introduced to the reader with the following rhymes:—

Will Poole and Knave their own Misfortune see
And ponder on the Tories villany
Behold this Hieroglyphick, and admire
What Loyalty do's in true Souls inspire!
What'er the Figures mean we shan't declare,
Because the Jacobites will curse and swear;
But if our Readers will this piece explain,
Their Explanation we shall not disdain.

Nobody appears to have responded to the invitation conveyed in the verses, for in the succeeding numbers of the paper there is no attempt to explain the "hieroglyphick." A copy of this early newspaper caricature is given below.

In the same journal for May 20, 1721, there is a large woodcut entitled "Lucifers Row-Barge," which I have also copied. It is a caricature on the South-Sea Bubble, and appears, from what follows, to have been first published in the previous week:—"The Call for this Journal (last week) being very extraordinary, upon account of the delineation of Lucifer's Row-Barge in it, we are desired by several of our Correspondents both in City and Country, to present them with it in this week's paper, with an Explanation of every Repre-

no means models of poetic elegance, might be commended to the attention of some directors of our own day:—

Then what must such vile Murderer's expect
When they upon their Actions do reflect;
Who barely have three Kingdoms quite undone
From aged Father to the Infant Son!
From many Eyes they've drawn a briny Flood,
But Tears to ruined People do no Good.

There was a total eclipse of the sun in 1724, which appears to have excited a good deal of attention, and several notices of it occur in the newspapers. Parker's London News gives a long account, with a woodcut, which I have copied. This paper was published three times a week—on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays. In the number for Monday, May 4, 1724, is the woodcut referred to, together with the following explanation:—

"Of the Eclipse of the Sun which will happen in the Afternoon on Monday, the 11th of this instant May 1724."

"The Sun, the glorious Lamp of the Universe, being a large round Body of Light, is fixt in the Centre of the Creation; so that all parts thereof might be partakers of his vivifying Rays, which otherwise would be shut up in perpetual Darkness.

"The Earth is a dark round Ball, which turneth round on its own Axis, from West to East, once in twenty four Hours Time, causing thereby Day and Night, also at the same Time, the Earth with the Moon, going round in its Orbit in 365 Days and some Hours, constituting thereby the true Length of our Year.

"The Moon is likewise a round dark Ball, void of Light, and circumvolveth the Earth once a Month; so that whenever she passeth in her Orbit, in a direct line between the Sun and Earth, she eclipses the Earth not the Sun, by depriving us of a Sight thereof; And whenever the Earth happens to be between the Sun and Moon, at such times the Earth obstructs the Light of the Sun from the Moon, and then the Moon is eclipsed by the dark Body of the Earth."

"Now to prevent any Consternation, which People, through Ignorance may fall under, by means of that great Eclipse which is now approaching; at which time it will be so dark, that the Stars, (if the Air be clear) will be seen; and the Planets Mars, Venus, and the seldom to be seen Mercury, will appear a little above the Sun, towards the South; also Venus a little higher to the Left of Mercury, and Mars in the S.S.W. Parts of the Heavens; The several Appearances of this Eclipse will be according to the Types before inserted.

"The Beginning of this Eclipse according to the nicest Computation of the most Judicious, will happen at 39 Minutes



SOUTH-SEA BUBBLE CARICATURE.
From The "Weekly Journal and British Gazetteer," 1721.

The same paper (May 8, 1724) contains some advertisements about the eclipse, which seems to have been, for the moment, the absorbing topic, and was apparently made the vehicle for advertising the shops of different tradesmen. The notices were published ostensibly "to lessen the consternation of ignorant people," but it is evident the advertisers had an eye to business. "An exact curious Draft" was to be "given gratis at Mr. Garway's original shop, the Sign of the Practical Scheme at the Royal Exchange Gate, on Cornhill Side. Up one pair of Stairs at the Sign of the celebrated Anodyne Necklace for Childrens Teeth, next the Rose Tavern without Temple Bar. At Mr. Gregg's Bookseller, next to Northumberland House, at Charing Cross; and at R. Bradshaw's the author's Servant, at his House, next to the King's Head in Crown Street, right against Sutton Street End, just by Soho Square. Note, it will not be given to any Boy or Girl."

The cut and description are again reprinted in the number for May 11, where, amongst other items of news, is the following:—"His Royal Highness went last Monday to Richmond, as did also the Right Hon. the Lord Chancellor, Judge Fortescue, and other persons of note; some of the Judges went to Hampton Court, and other gentlemen of Learning and Curiosity to more distant places, to make their Observations, as 'tis said, upon the great Eclipse of the Sun that happen'd in the Evening, and exactly answered the Calculations made of it by our Astronomers." In the number for May 18 are accounts of how the eclipse was observed in the country. It is stated:—"We are advised from the Isle of Wight, that the Eclipse on the 11th instant, which was Total, and caused very great Consternation there lasted about a Minute and a half; but that the chief sufferers thereby, were the gentry of that Island, who by the great concourse of Strangers to their Houses, had but very little French Claret left upon their hands; But the comfort is, they have frequent opportunities of running some more."

The Weekly Journal or British Gazetteer for May 9, 1724, contains an account and illustration of the same eclipse that is described in Parker's London News. The illustration is a diagram, and is called "A Representation of a Solar Eclipse."



CARICATURE AGAINST THE JACOBITES.
From "Read's Weekly Journal," 1718.

sentation in the aforesaid Cut, adapted to Figures; with which Request we have comply'd, as supposing it will be acceptable not only to them with such a Design, but likewise pleasing to all our Readers in General." The different parts of the engraving are thus described:—

1. The Cashier of the South Sea Company
2. The Horse of an Accountant to the South Sea Company
3. The Correspondent of the Author of the London Journal
4. A Stock Jobber, or Exchange Broker, whipt by the Common Hangman
5. Belshazzar prompting a Director of the South Sea
6. Satan prompting the same Director in t'other Ear
7. The Worm of Conscience fastens on the above said Director
8. The Cup of Indignation
9. A Director's Sacrifice, which is a Villanous Heart
10. A Director in the Pillory
11. The Superscription over the pillory'd Director paraphras'd from the prophet Ezekiel, Chap. XXII Ver. 12, 13, and Chap. XXIII. Ver. 25, 26, 27
12. A Director decyphered by the Knave of Diamonds hang'd
13. A Director waiting to Hell with the tide
14. Lucifers Row-Barge for first rate passengers
15. Moloch sounds his trumpet for Joy of meeting with a good Fare
16. Belial playing on the Violin to the Director
17. Mammon takes a trip at Helm for loss
18. The South Sea
19. Lucifer rowing his own Barge
20. The Entrance into Hell, represented by the Mouth of the Leviathan, or great Whale, belching flames of sulphurous fire

Each of these divisions of the subject is further described in verse. In concocting this satire the author has allowed some symptoms of journalistic jealousy to appear by dragging in the correspondent of the London Journal (which was a rival paper), and describing him as the common hangman. The feeling about the South-Sea Bubble must have been very strong to have made this caricature acceptable. It was intended to satirise Mr. Knight, the cashier of the South-Sea Company, who fled the country when it became too hot for him. The verses which accompany the engraving, though by

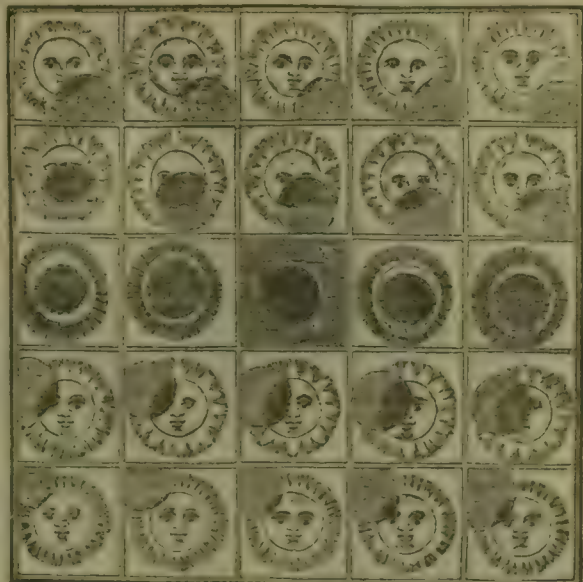
past 5 in the Afternoon when the Limb of the Moon will just touch the Sun's Limb, as is represented by the uppermost Figure to the light Hand. At 44 Minutes after 5 it will be enter'd the disk, and so much darkened as the 2d Scheme on the Right Hand shews. At 48 Minutes past 5 as the 3d denotes. At 53 Minutes past 5 as the 4th shews. At 58 Minutes after 5, as the 5th represents. At 3 Minutes past 6, as in the 6th Scheme. At 7 Minutes after 6 as in the 7th. At 12 Minutes past 6, as is shewn by the 8th Figure. At 17 Minutes past 6, as the 10th Figure shews. At 26 Minutes past 6, as the next succeeding Scheme denotes, beginning always to number from the Right Hand. At 31 Minutes after 6, so much of the Sun's Body will be darkened, as the 12th represents; and at 36 past 6, will be the greatest darkness, when only a small thread of Light will be seen at London, on the upper part of the Sun as the 13th Scheme informs; but to all the Southern parts of the Kingdom, it will be totally darkened."

"After this the Sun will begin to shew its Light, which will appear first on the lower part of that Glorious Body, towards the Right Hand; and the darkness will gradually lessen, as the several Figures represent, till the Sun's Body be perfectly clear of the Shadow, which will be at 27 Minutes past 7 a-clock that Afternoon."

This description is reprinted, together with the woodcut, in the same paper for May 8th, and to it is added the following:—"Directions for the better viewing the Eclipse that will happen on Monday next"—"Take a Piece of common window Glass and hold it over a Candle, so that the Flame of the Candle may make it black, through which look upon the Sun, and you will behold the Eclipse without Danger to the Eyes."

Or thus

Take a Piece of thick writing Paper, and prick a hole in it with a fine Needle, through which the Eclipse may be seen."



ECLIPSE OF THE SUN.
From "Parker's London News," 1724.

The Time of the Beginning, Middle, and End of the Eclipse and the continuance of Darkness, together with its Appearance at London and Bristol.

(To be continued.)

IRRIGATION AND WATER TRANSIT IN INDIA.

(To the Editor of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS.)

London, April 29, 1879.

Sir.—In India famine does not altogether, alas! cease to darken this year's prospects. The Punjab is in great peril, and parts of Bombay are only just, if at all, falling short of scarcity. Orders have most opportunely been given to begin earthworks on the Neera Canal as relief works. But it is much to be feared that the condition of Indian finances will check operations. The Indapoor people, too, have been petitioning for the completion of their canal.

A plague of rats is the last misfortune; and a very serious one it is, following upon a plague of locusts.

Famine consequences do not disappear for years, even if there be no fresh scarcity. In many parts of Madras you see in village after village from one eighth to one third of the huts a mass of ruined walls, with no sign of anybody belonging to such ruins. Of migration—that is, of corresponding additions to villages in neighbouring districts—not a trace.

Nervously anxious about the safety of our frontier, we lay the burden of a war upon our people at the very time that they are perishing by thousands of hunger. God forbid! but we may have another terrible year before us. But for timely rains, already was famine again looming in Madras, over a part of the country stricken in 1877; and in the North-West Provinces, Oudh and the Punjab, owing to the deficient rainfall, the crops stand in imminent peril of failure. There will be but scanty harvests, even if famine be averted. And, what with the high price of provisions, the extra taxation which this war will render necessary, and the impoverished state of the peasantry, a scanty harvest is equivalent to a famine under ordinary circumstances. The people have no money, no grain reserves, no work. It is little known that starvation won its million of deaths in the last famine in the North-West Provinces. What a fact that is!

The suffering we have inflicted on our own famished subjects by this costly war is appalling. The general seizure of camels has ruined, it is said, thousands of well-to-do families who, being engaged in trade, depended upon these camels for the conveyance of their merchandise to the proper markets. The price of provisions all over the Bengal Presidency has risen to a height which has placed the scantiest means of subsistence beyond the reach of thousands. These die and make no sign. In helplessness, in uncomplaining silence, they lie down to die.

1. But what was the result of the irrigated lands in Madras, when tested by the "great teacher," famine? Was the relief afforded by the irrigated districts estimated? Did it suffice for themselves alone, or also for others? Here are some of the results, as given officially:—

"The irrigation works in the Godavery and Kistna deltas, besides supporting the population of their own districts and a great crowd of hungry immigrants from the surrounding country, and besides exporting over country roads an amount of food grain which the collector of the Godavery estimates at little less than the amount exported by sea, supplied very nearly one fifth of the food grain imported during the worst period of the famine, and 44 per cent of the food exported from places within the Madras Presidency itself for the supply of the famine demand during the same time. Tanjore and Trichinopoly, like the Kistna and Godavery, supported their own and all immigrant population, besides exporting by road, as well as by sea and rail, but only supplied by these latter routes 9 per cent of the food grains imported, and 21 per cent of the grain exported from Madras ports between Aug. 1, 1876, and Oct. 1, 1877." For the Godavery Irrigation Works, after making all deductions for land revenue, charges for maintenance and collection, &c., "the remainder (£110,000), being net amount left to meet interest charges, gives a clear return of 14·9 per cent on the outlay incurred up to the end of the year."

The revenue of the district has actually increased by £240,000 more. £110,000 is added directly to the revenue by irrigation. But the fact is that about £300,000 is due directly or indirectly to the irrigation, making 40 per cent on the outlay.

"In like manner," from the Kistna Irrigation Works, "10½ per cent clear interest on the capital outlay to the end of the year" is obtained.

It will be seen farther on that the "clear return" or "net revenue" from Godavery and Kistna Irrigation Works is put considerably higher by the "Annual Progress Report," "after careful calculation" and "special investigation." But so much the more reliable are the subsequent statements in the official paper, because clearly within the mark.

The Godavery Returns are given by the "Progress Report" at 21 per cent, which on £750,000 would be £150,000 a year. General Strachey's calculation, several years ago, was 28 per cent, and Mr. Thornton, of the India Office, calculated 40 per cent on the outlay. But when it is a matter of discussion whether an Irrigation Work returns 21, 28, or 40 per cent, we may rest well content as to its success.

It is given officially that the gross value of the rice raised by means of the Godavery and Kistna Canals, during a year of famine, when, to judge from the condition of neighbouring districts, there would not otherwise have been an acre ripened, may be taken at 495 lakhs of rupees (£1,950,000), or four times the whole capital outlay to the end of the year on the canal works of the two deltas. . . . the deduction for dry crops watered being considerably in excess of the reality, and no account whatever having been taken of the value of these crops."

The Italics are not mine, but those of the Government writer.

These official statements of the export of grain and value of the crops raised are of the highest importance.

The united population of the two Deltas of the Godavery and Kistna is assumed at about 1,800,000. But that of the Godavery district (not Delta) alone was in 1871 1,600,000, and then rapidly increasing. And numbers of people during the famine? flowed into a district where there was not only plenty of food but also plenty of money, enabling the landowners to make improvements. Overdrawing funds and overflowing labour are the strongest inducement to private improvements. And the prosperous Godavery people had before this paid off their money-lenders.

In 1871, the year of the Census, the population of Kistna was 1,450,000. That of the whole districts, Kistna and Godavery, cannot now be less than three millions.

If Godavery exported by sea and land together 250,000 tons of grain, it must have saved the lives about three millions of people at a pound a day for 200 days.

2. As to Water Transit in the Deltas of the Godavery and Kistna. By official statement:—"In the Godavery Delta 125 miles of canal are now navigable, and 495 miles will be navigable on the completion of the works. In the Kistna delta 286 miles of canal are now navigable, and 320 will be so on completion of the works. . . . The Canals of the Godavery and the Kistna are united by the Ellore Canal . . . A large proportion of the Kistna produce passes down the Godavery Canals to the port of Coconada."

"During 1876-7 108 passenger and 2093 cargo boats having a registered tonnage of 45,874 tons, plied on the canals of the two Deltas. The ton mileage was equivalent to a goods-train carrying about 76 tons net run along the whole length of open canal on each day of the year." . . . "The total cost of carriage would be 4-2-3 pie, or say even 6 pie, per ton per mile." [A pie is less than a halfpenny; 4 pie make an anna, which has a nominal value of 1½d.; 16 annas make a rupee, which has a nominal value of 2s.] "The cost by cart on the bad roads of the deltas would certainly not be less than 3 annas, and by pack-bullock 4½ annas per ton per mile, so that the saving effected by the delta canals during 1876-7 on carriage of goods alone must have amounted to at least 30 lakhs of rupees (£300,000)."

All these are official statements, not mine. No wonder that the official paper adds—"Schemes for extending and developing the Kistna and Godavery works deserve the heartiest support of the Government of India."

3. Again, the Government officer says:—"The remissions of the Government demand for land revenue form a very correct measure of the condition of a district during a year of drought. In the Godavery District, where the irrigation works are nearly completed, the percentage of remissions on the gross demand of ryotwari revenue during 1876-7 was 1·9; in the Kistna District, of which the irrigation channels are still very incomplete, 15·6; in Chingleput and Bellary, which are dependent upon rain and tanks supplied from local sources, the percentages of remission were 70·4 and 61·4."

Taking famines merely from the financial point of view, it is not only the cost of maintaining the famine-stricken through one or more years of drought—maintaining, did I say?—maintaining? when, in spite of all our efforts, public and private, the deaths from starvation are counted, not by ones or by hundreds, but by millions. It is that money is not only going out from the Imperial revenues, but that money is not coming in. Think what a cutting off of 60 to 70 per cent of revenue from the famine districts means! It is docking the revenue at both ends. This is what "remission," necessary, inevitable, means.

4. And, still continuing on the financial question, it has been hotly discussed what interest, what profit can be rightly attributed to irrigation works. Secretaries of State and Governments of India, as well as the public, have differed upon this, and a system of accounting has been ordered which shall really solve this question. The "Annual Progress Report," Public Works Department, Madras Presidency, 1878, is the first official document which gives us the result. It says:—

"It is only as regards the deltas of the Godavery and Kistna, and that quite recently, that a settlement has been made distinguishing between land assessment and water rate; but even here the principle of the settlement was a consolidated wet rate, of which an arbitrary and uniform portion was called the water rate."

The question, apparently so simple, is really a complicated one, and wends its difficult way through "consolidated wet rates," "land and water gross assessments," "charges against works," &c. The "Progress Report" sums up:—

"The necessity for ascertaining with as much accuracy as possible the profits on such enterprises as the Irrigation Works in the deltas has been long recognised, and special investigations have been instituted and are in progress, which have for their object, on the one hand, the summing up of the charges against the works, on the other the determination of the revenue due to the outlay incurred."

"For five out of the eight systems approximate accounts have been prepared, and the following abstract shows the results which are for the present accepted." These follow, and they give:—

	Percentage of Net Revenue on Capital Outlay.
Godavery Delta	21·25
Kistna "	15·48
Cauvery "	85·81
Palar Anicut	1·01
Srivaikuntham Anicut	3·65
	22·59

"No credit is allowed on account of land revenue."

The years given are years previous to those of the famine, when Godavery and Kistna works did such two-fold and a hundred-fold good service. God bless their author!

Acres 525,000 are under "wet" cultivation in Godavery Delta, 246,000 in Kistna Delta.

906,000 acres are under "wet" cultivation in the Cauvery Delta.

Harking back to the official statement of June, 1878, we find, "while the whole of the works in the Godavery and the Kistna deltas are being carried out at the cost of the British Government, and aim at the economical distribution of the available supply on the most approved principles, besides providing inland navigation throughout the deltas, the Cauvery Irrigation Works in the Tanjore and Trichinopoly districts merely regulate, in a more or less imperfect manner, the distribution, broadcast, over the surface of the country of the freshes in the Cauvery river. The water is for the most part turned into spill channels or artificial cuts of such antiquity as to have assumed the appearance of natural channels, while private interests and vested rights of the most virulent type start up on all sides to oppose any but the most cautious attempts to improve on existing arrangements." "The irrigation works in Tanjore and Trichinopoly have cost up to the end of 1876-7, Rs. 13,53,430; and it would be very desirable to spend another fifteen lakhs of rupees on their improvement (£150,000). The remissions in Tanjore amounted to 5·5, and in Trichinopoly to 3·2 per cent of the gross demand of ryotwari revenue during 1876-7."

This official paper discourages "calculations of interest upon outlay" in the case of the "Cauvery works, of which the capital account includes no allowance for the labour expended, in some cases centuries ago, on constructing the various channels of distribution, such as they are."

This, however, need not discourage us from spending another £150,000 on a district where the results have been so admirably large, the remissions so small.

Reverting to the same "Annual Progress Report" previously quoted, we see:—"The Cauvery Delta has the largest area of irrigation in Madras. . . . Across the Coleroon (a branch of the Cauvery) a weir called the Upper Anicut was constructed about the year 1824, and was one of the earliest of the great works planned by Sir Arthur Cotton. Its effect on the Delta has been very great, and the benefits conferred on the Government and on the people of the Tanjore District have more than fulfilled the anticipations of the projector, by securing a reliable supply of water, and obviating the necessity" (this must never be forgotten) "for collecting annually, or in some seasons several times during the year, several thousands of the cultivators to form temporary works for the diversion of water down the Cauvery. The head of this river is 1950 ft. wide, and the bed level is regulated by a dam."

For full particulars see the "Progress Report" above mentioned, and No. 561, Revenue Department, Madras, dated April 9, 1878. These two papers, if compared together, show the net return on irrigation works fairly chargeable to those

works under the loan system, as distinguished from the gross return—that is, gross assessment on land and water, "dry" and "wet."

The proportion of revenue fairly attributable to irrigation is given from careful calculation; and the "Resulting Average Rate of Water Cess per Acre" is:—

	Rs.	Annas.	Mils.
Godavery Delta	3	1	7
Kistna "	3	2	1
Pennair Anicut	2	10	9
Cauvery Delta	3	0	2
Palar Anicut	3	13	8
Srivaikuntham Anicut	3	8	7

The regular water-rate in Godavery is 4 rupees. A great extent of land belonging to the rich, it is said, is watered free. We cannot deal, it appears, with a man possessing 5000 acres as we do with a man holding 5 acres.

Under the old works the tax on irrigated land is from 8 to 12 rupees. It used to be 20 in some places. This includes 1 rupee or 1½ rupee for land tax.

In the last Report of the Public Works in Bengal there is an account of the ill-conditioned people they have to deal with in Berar—so different from the sensible, practicable Tamil and Telooquo people of Madras Presidency. A great portion of the trouble they have had with Berar Irrigation arises from this difference of race. But do the worst of them show such perverseness as the English did about the Suez Canal?

5. Shall we not by all means work out the Deltas and the river margin where it is to be had? These are sure. These will pay. The development of the great Deltas richly, as we see. Shall we not also choose projects of inland storage and channel works, examine them thoroughly and cautiously, to the very bottom, but with the determination to do them justice, and even risk those which are much needed, putting up with the temporary loss, if loss there be, for the certain good and future profit, remembering that not only are the people thereby secured from famine, but they also contribute to support famine districts. And not only this, but the Government are secured from having to make enormous remissions of revenue.

Even were the works slowly done, even did they last twenty years, it were right to do them. Some of the greatest works in the world have been done by the patient cumulative industry of a couple of generations (ten governors).

6. Statesmen will understand that the execution of public works is a perfectly distinct subject from the state of the finances. The finances are one thing, the investment of money is another. These two must not be jumbled together in one account. The more defective the finances the more urgent are public works, which alone can enable the people to pay a higher revenue.

It were impossible to touch upon the Famine question without a burst of admiration for the heroes who inch by inch held the Famine at bay for long months. Alas! if they were worsted, if it carried off its millions in spite of us, at their door cannot lay the blood of our fellow-creatures. But some account of the Famine heroes must be given elsewhere.

The question is here how to deal with future famines, and how to avert them.

The Famine Commission have now concluded their investigation, and their report will be presented this year. If the investigation was undertaken, as there can be no doubt it was, not to quiet us by making a show of inquiry, but with a resolution to sift matters to the bottom and then to discover the proper remedies to be applied, and if the Government of India is willing and able, as there can be no doubt it is, to apply the proper remedies, we may confidently expect the greatest strides towards solving this great problem—how to meet, how to prevent famine—famine, not the result only of drought from the skies, but, perhaps, in some measure the result also of some drought in wisdom, never in good intentions, wisdom in our legislation and government. Good intentions alone will not pave the way to prosperity. There must be good action too, not hasty and changed Viceroy by Viceroy, but action steady, continuous, to remedy blunders, if any such there be, in our land laws, in our civil procedure—blunders in aiding and abetting the money-lenders by our own civil courts, and hereby the ruin of our cultivators—blunders in keeping up instead of keeping down our too expensive army—blunders in governing India by departments instead of encouraging civil native professions and studying not only to admit the natives more and more into our administration, judicial, financial, and professional, but to raise them out of corruption and oppression of their own poorer fellows—blunders in making our Government education a training school and nursery for Government clerks instead of returning our scholars to their own lives, improved for, and able to improve their agriculture and their trades; blunders in making the land pay all the school cess, so that the ryots pay, the richer classes profit. [In Bombay and Madras the poor agriculturists who can afford neither time nor money to send their children to school pay for those who can afford to pay for their children's schooling.]

We may confidently expect from the Famine Commission not to ignore but to point out abuses and how to remedy them. May God speed the work of the Famine Commission!

But, inverting what Mr. Gladstone said last night in the House of Commons, with even more than the fire of his wonted eloquence, as to "what this nation (England) will do in considering its own interests and in making provision for its own fortunes," let us never forget that India can neither consider her own interests nor certainly make "provision for her own fortunes." She must look to us.

FLORENCE NIGHTINGALE.

May 5.

In to-day's Times a Simla telegram announces the Government order that no military charges, but all public works, are to be stopped or cut down. "No new works, even if already sanctioned, are to be commenced without special orders, and the outlay on reproductive works is to be largely cut down. Military charges are left untouched for the present, but the duty is declared of reducing them to the lowest point compatible with safety. This order is a step in the right direction." [The "duty" and acknowledgment of gravitation is "declared"—"a step in the right direction".]

But do people know what the stoppage of Government works means? It means throwing 100,000 labourers out of work* (in the south of Madras alone). It means leaving half a million of souls—those dependent upon the 100,000, including old people and children—to distress and death. It means depriving them of the only work they could get, at a time when food grains were still from 50 to 100 per cent higher than usual. It means making recovery from famine impossible.

South of Madras the people are suffering nearly as much as during the worst part of the famine; but then "officially" the famine is over, and the condition of the people passes unnoticed. In the northern districts the crops were good.

As for public works, they were all stopped long ago, in order that a surplus might be shown to justify the recent concessions to Manchester.

Not only has nothing been done to help the labourers, gradually recovering from famine, but the usual public works have this year been stopped.

F. N.

* See Madras Times Overland Mail, Dec. 28, 1878.



1. Line of Wagons, behind an intrenchment.

2. Tents struck, lying on the ground.

3. Defeat with guns on the summit.

4. Zulu fugitives.

THE ZULU WAR: BATTLE OF KAMBULA HILL, MARCH 29.

FROM A SKETCH BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST, MR. MELTON PRIOR.

SEE PAGE 197.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

The satisfactory termination of this war, by the arrangement of terms of peace with the Ameer Yakoub Khan, was announced, on Monday evening, by Lord Cranbrook in the House of Lords, and by Sir Stafford Northcote in the House of Commons. Among the principal points of agreement with Yakoub Khan are the British command of the passes, including sufficient territory to constitute "a scientific frontier"; the appointment of a resident at Cabul; control of the foreign relations of Afghanistan; and independence of the Afreedi tribes, without prejudice to our command of the passes. A telegram from Simla, on Wednesday last, informs us that the terms settled "are understood to comprise the extension of the British frontier to Ali Kheyl (Peiwar Pass), Lundi Khotal (Khyber Pass), and the Pishin Valley, beyond Quettah. Candahar and Jellalabad are to be abandoned by the British troops, and ultimately Dakka also. A British Resident will be appointed at Cabul, and the foreign relations of Afghanistan will be under the control of the Viceroy of India."

The first conference between Yakoub Khan and Major Cavagnari, the Political Agent for the Indian Government, attached to General Sir Samuel Browne's headquarters, have taken place at Gundamak, thirty or forty miles west of Jellalabad, on the road to Cabul. Our Special Artist, Mr. William Simpson, furnishes a view of Gundamak, looking on towards the Jugdulluk Pass, from the high ground over the Murki Kheyl, with the village of Aham Kheyl among the trees, and the bridge of the Chisamen, or spring. The rocky ridge that rises highest to the right hand is a prolongation of the Shah Koh range, which begins at Duru ta, in the Jellalabad valley, and is continued to a dip where the road turns towards Jugdulluk; to the left of that dip is a range connected with the Safed Koh mountains, and beyond this range lies the plain of Cabul. During the first Afghan War, a few British troops were stationed at Gundamak, and some remains of the wall of their cantonments are still in existence; these are to be seen below the first range of dark hills in our Artist's Sketch. From Gundamak, on Thursday, the 8th inst., Yakoub Khan advanced to Jellalabad, where he was received with signal courtesy by Sir Samuel Browne and Major Cavagnari, and the negotiations proceeded during the next week, happily with a successful result.

The half-brother of Sher Ali—namely, the Sirdar Wali Mohammed—who arrived at Jellalabad about a month, was considered an important personage, in view of the possibility of our not being able to come to terms with Yakoub Khan, or in the event of Yakoub Khan failing to secure his position as ruler of Afghanistan. Our Special Artist therefore made a sketch of an interview between Wali Mohammed and Sir Samuel Browne, which is the subject of one of our Illustrations. The General is seated in the arm-chair, listening attentively to his Afghan visitor, who is said to be a garrulous talker, but genial and pleasant; the interpreter between them is Major E. R. Conolly, of the Staff Corps, who sits on the left hand of the Sirdar, with one of the Afghans in attendance on Wali Mohammed. This uncle of Yakoub Khan is a man of fifty-five years of age, and has been much versed in political business, but has not shown any great ability or force of character.

The subject of a third Illustration, likewise from one of Mr. Simpson's Sketches, is a scene in the officers' mess-tent of the fourth battalion of the Rifle Brigade, at Basawul, showing the rather curious and ingenious manner in which they supplied the want of proper tent furniture. A couple of trenches were dug, about 3 ft. apart, leaving the level space between them to form a table, while the outer side of each trench was cut down half-way to make a comfortable seat with a back, resembling a bench or sofa. The earth taken out was used for a small mound at the end of the tent, serving for a side-table, at which Sergeant Grundy carved the leg of mutton. When rugs were laid on the seats and a table-cloth was spread, this arrangement was neat and comfortable. The khitmutghars in waiting passed along the ridge behind to serve the sahibs with such viands as were provided for dinner. If a candlestick was required, it was easy to make a hole in the table and stick in the candle there. A shell from Fort Ali Musjid was used for the same purpose.

It was resolved at a meeting of the Waterford Harbour Commissioners on Monday to abandon the proposed construction of a dry dock at that port.

Baron Henry de Worms presided on Tuesday at the thirty-second anniversary of the Earlswood Asylum for Idiots at the Albion Tavern. The subscriptions amounted to £2900.

Mr. J. W. Pease, M.P., presided on Tuesday evening at the annual meeting of the Peace Society, which was held at Finsbury Chapel. The report was read by Mr. Henry Richard, M.P., and amongst the other speakers were Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., Sir Wilfrid Lawson, M.P., and Mr. Lewis Fry, M.P., the foreign policy of the Government being condemned.

Untidy habits, provoking enough and causing discomfort in many a household, are the bane of business. "A place for everything, and everything in its place," ought to be "writ large," in letters of gold, in counting-houses, workshops, and every place where business is transacted. Owing to the many simple contrivances for keeping matters straight which ingenuity has devised, there is little or no excuse nowadays, if indeed there ever was, for slovenly carelessness in misplacing things. Among these helps to method and order may be instanced a Registered File Box, issued by Messrs. Letts, Son, and Co., for sorting papers tidily and in such a manner that they may be easily referred to without removal. The construction of the box is simplicity itself, the papers being kept in place by a hinged board held in position by a stout elastic band. Another box has been issued by the same firm under the title of Letts's Registered Index File Box, by which papers may be immediately filed in alphabetical order, and referred to or even removed without disturbing the other contents.

Mr. Forster, M.P., opened a new grammar school—an enlargement of Robert Thorne's foundation of 300 years ago—at Bristol on Saturday last. In his speech he devoted himself mainly to the subject of middle-class education in day schools. He said he thought the country had so far advanced as to recognise an educational profession and an educational certificate; and he supported the idea of a National Educational Council, for which he thought the time was fully ripe. The Rev. J. B. Lock, on behalf of the "old boys," then presented Dr. Caldicott with a massive silver centrepiece and side-pieces and an illuminated address as a mark of esteem and affection and commemorating the occasion. In the evening the trustees entertained a number of citizens at dinner at the Royal Hotel. Mr. Herbert Thomas presided, and was supported by the Mayor and High Sheriff, Mr. Forster, M.P., Mr. Morley, M.P., Mr. Fry, M.P., the Rev. Dr. Caldicott, the Rev. A. M. Wilson (Head Master of Clifton College), the Rev. A. N. Blatchford, and several members of the Town Council. In the course of the proceedings Mr. J. D. Weston presented Dr. Caldicott with portraits of himself and of his wife. A soirée was subsequently given by Dr. and Mrs. Caldicott in the great hall of the new school, at which a numerous company were present.

ROYAL INSTITUTION LECTURES.

INTELLECTUAL MOVEMENT IN EUROPE.

Professor Karl Hillebrand on Tuesday, the 13th inst., gave the first of a course of six lectures on the Intellectual Movement of Germany, of which we can give only the chief points. Intellectual Europe was at one time one vast family, having one language, Latin; one law, Roman; one sovereign, the Emperor; and when it outgrew the parental house it was divided, not disunited. As the independent States, such as England, France, and Spain, were formed, philosophical thought was impressed upon a national language. Italy was the first to come of age; and Dante's "Divina Commedia" sums up the whole intellectual life of the Middle Ages. The Italian Renaissance was the rehabilitation of human nature, and the representative men of that age are still termed "humanists." Catholicism had subordinated the present to the future, liberty to authority, the human to the divine. This the Renaissance reversed. A double reaction followed. One was popular, appealing to the inward activity of conscience: this was the Reformation, inaugurated by Luther, which had its fullest influence in England and Germany; the other was the strenuous endeavour to restore the outward authority of tradition and force, which, by the agency of Spain, produced the Jesuits and the Council of Trent, and subdued the larger half of Europe. This principle is far more pernicious than beneficial; yet from Spain proceeded a new literature, the spirit and style of which pervaded all Europe. The Jesuits greatly promoted a formal education, loading the memory, but checking research; Protestantism, on the contrary, stimulated free inquiry, not only into the Bible, but also into Nature and its laws. When this spirit was quenched in Germany, in the seventeenth century, it flourished in England; and Bacon must be justly considered the real father of modern free thought; and it was under Protestant rule that Descartes, Spinoza, and Leibnitz lived. In this century empiricism, the mechanical mathematical exposition of nature, prevailed in France; but in the eighteenth, rationalism, the logical character of which goes straight to its aim and never shrinks from the last conclusion, attained predominance. Yet the school of Bayle, which knew no impediment and recognised no authority, fell under another yoke, that of human reason. However fatal this was to France, it led to the liberation of Europe. To Germany it was reserved to react against the too absolute thought of France, and begin again the work of restoration on a sounder basis than that adopted by Spain against the Renaissance. The Professor said that he would endeavour to investigate, not merely the literary spirit of the nations, but their special contributions to the general course of thought, independently of party spirit—national, political, or religious.

EBULLITION.

Professor Dewar, F.R.S., in his third lecture, given on Thursday, the 15th inst., resumed his experimental illustrations of the fact that ebullition cannot take place without the presence of air or gas. If it occurs when crystals are introduced it is due to air being carried in. A heated platinum wire put into water at ten degrees above the boiling point did not produce ebullition; but this took place violently when the same wire made red hot was introduced. The water assumed the spheroidal state, and was decomposed or dissociated into its component gases, hydrogen and oxygen, whereby a different vapour was produced, into which diffusion could take place. In the same way, globules of bi-sulphide of carbon, placed in hot water, did not burst into vapour till brought into contact with air. The Professor then demonstrated that for every particular temperature there is a particular tension of the vapour of every liquid, and that the pressure of this vapour is constant for the same temperature, hence there must be an explosion when the liquid, heated above its boiling point, is allowed to boil. Increase of pressure raises the boiling point of any liquid, and diminution of pressure lowers it. Hence barometric pressure may be determined by finding the boiling point of liquids, and the height of mountains may be thus ascertained. That the purity of many liquids is determinable by the constancy of their boiling points at given pressures was demonstrated, and illustrated by tubes showing the comparative tension of the vapours of water, alcohol, bi-sulphide of carbon, and ether, at the temperature of the air. The true boiling point was found by placing the fluids over a column of mercury, and heating them till the levels were the same. Permanent gases follow the same laws. Having explained the "critical point" of a fluid to be that at which it can no longer remain liquid at any pressure, and that this point is more nearly reached when air is eliminated (which, in the case of water, is about a red heat), the Professor showed that gases require very low temperatures to bring them to the state of supersaturated vapours. He demonstrated, in the condensation of carbonic acid gas, that when the "critical point" was reached, increased pressure merely produced a larger amount of liquid. When the pressure was removed the fluid boiled and returned to the gaseous state. When the vessel containing it was surrounded with ice, the "critical point" was lowered, and the gas was liquefied at the pressure of 36 instead of 60 atmospheres. When the gas is heated to 31 degrees centigrade, it cannot be condensed by any amount of pressure. So in the case of chemical bodies, if the decomposition of a substance is reversible by pressure a degree of temperature may be reached at which no given pressure can restore the compound.

THE OPTICAL STUDY OF ELASTICITY.

Professor A. Cornu, of Paris, at the Friday evening meeting on the 16th inst., gave a discourse in French illustrated by many interesting experiments. He began by pointing out the practical importance of predicting the deformations of elastic bodies due to given forces, and, conversely, of knowing the forces which correspond to such deformations; and he stated that mathematical calculation could solve both problems, if it borrowed from experience certain results obtained in very simple cases. Having shown by an indiarubber bar that longitudinal extension is accompanied by transversal contraction, he said that it was sufficient to know the rate of the extension and its ratio to the contraction. Physicists differ respecting the value of this ratio; and it is important to know whether it varies according to the nature of the substance, is invariable, or is equal to one fourth, as given by the independent theories of Navier and Green. There are two difficulties in the study:—1. Is the body really homogeneous and isotropic? 2. The necessity of using some indirect method of determining the transversal contraction, which is extremely small. The method of experiment was introduced by the circular flexion of a rod of indiarubber, with two curvatures, resembling a horse-saddle, the ratio of the main radii being precisely that in question. The optical method of determining this was illustrated, first, by the exhibition of the variation of the focus of a beam of light reflected from the polished surface of an elastic body (glass); and it was then explained how "Newton's rings" could be applied to solve the problem. These rings were produced by illuminating with white or monochromatic light the thin film of air comprised between a fixed surface and the exterior surface of the elastic body. The lines of equal intensity of the successive rings correspond

to the lines of equal thickness of the film of air, and the method is extremely sensitive, since the thickness of the hundred-thousandth of an inch can be ascertained. If the fixed surface is plane, the appearance of the rings is an exact topographic map of the deformed surface. This was illustrated by various forms of the rings produced by spheroidal, cylindrical, ellipsoidal, and paraboloidal surfaces upon a plane. Having explained his mode of working, the Professor stated that the theoretical solution of the problem seemed to favour Navier's and Green's theories. In conclusion, he photographed Newton's rings by means of the magnesium light, the result of which was made visible by projection on Professor Stokes's fluorescent screen. These rings were first photographed by Dr. Thomas Young, at the Royal Institution, in 1803.

GOTHIC ARCHITECTURE.

Mr. H. H. Statham began his fourth and concluding lecture on the Leading Styles of Architecture on Saturday last, the 17th inst., with remarks on the great architectural activity from the twelfth to the fourteenth century, principally due to the combination of regal and ecclesiastical influences. During that time very many great Cistercian monasteries were erected, forming the noblest examples of pure simple architecture in the world. Referring to a plan, he pointed out the relative position of the great church, the chapter-house, cloister, refectory, and offices, all harmoniously arranged. He then commented on the essential features in the design of a Gothic cathedral, and their development—such as the nave and aisle, with their piers, arches, and buttresses, the windows and their modification by beautiful tracery, and the magnificent vaulting which frequently resembled tapestry. The fan vault, compared to an inverted cone, was mainly produced to obviate certain practical difficulties, and was characterised as the culminating triumph of masonic ingenuity. As examples of the Norman period Mr. Statham referred to the Cathedrals of Rochester and Durham; Canterbury as transitional; Lincoln represents the lancet and geometrical periods; Winchester, remodelled by William of Wykeham, the curvilinear period; King's College Chapel, Cambridge, and Henry VII.'s Chapel, Westminster, the rectilinear period. In the pure Gothic architecture, as in the Greek, the plan of the building was the basis of the whole; and the parts were arranged so as to ensure the greatest convenience with the best effect. The design, both external and internal, arose out of and expressed the scientific construction of the building. In the fifteenth century, with the prevalence of a too florid style, the decay of Gothic began, and this was greatly accelerated by the Renaissance, which revived classic types without attending to their principles. Since then mere imitation, and such incongruous mixtures as that termed Queen Anne's style, have greatly prevailed. As a remedy for this Mr. Statham recommended the accurate study of the greatest examples in all their details in order to comprehend the logical principles with which they were pervaded.

Mr. Grant Allen will give a discourse on the Colour Sense in Insects next Friday evening, May 30.

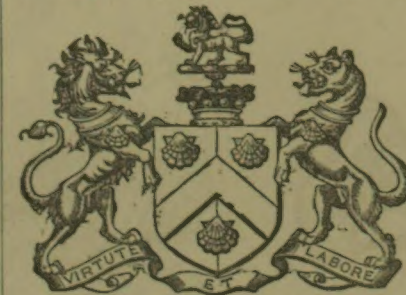
OBITUARY.

THE EARL OF WESTMEATH.

The Right Hon. Anthony Francis Nugent, ninth Earl of Westmeath and Baron Delvin in the Peerage of Ireland, died at his seat, Pallas, in the county of Galway, on the 12th inst. His Lordship was born Oct. 31, 1805, the elder son of William Thomas Nugent, of Pallas, styled Lord Riverston, by Mary Catherine, his wife, only daughter of Michael Bellew, Esq., of Mount Bellew, and succeeded to the earldom at the death, May 5, 1871, of his kinsman, George Thomas John, eighth Earl and first Marquis of Westmeath, the latter title then becoming extinct. The late Earl was educated at Trinity College, Dublin. He held, personally and ancestrally, a high and honoured position among the noblemen of Ireland. He was not only the third on the roll of Irish Earls, but also head of the great and ancient house of Nugent, so distinguished in the history of Ireland. His Lordship married, Oct. 3, 1829, Anne Catherine, elder daughter and coheiress of Malachy Daly, Esq., of Raford, in the county of Galway (by Julia, his wife, daughter of Sir Thomas Burke, Bart., of Marble Hill, and sister to the Countess of Clanricarde), and by her, who died Sept. 27, 1871, leaves three sons—1, William St. George, Lord Delvin, now tenth Earl of Westmeath, who married, July 24, 1866, Emily Margaret, daughter of Andrew W. Blake, Esq., of Furbough, J.P. and D.L. of the county of Galway, and has issue; 2, the Hon. Charles Anthony Nugent, who married, 1875, Gertrude, daughter of Denis O'Connor, Esq., Mount Druid; and, 3, the Hon. Richard Anthony Nugent, of Cloonevan, in the county of Galway, who married, 1877, Theresa Henrietta, elder daughter of Richard Gradwell, Esq., of Dowth Hall and Carlanstown. Of the late Earl's daughters, the eldest, Julia, was the late Marchioness of Sligo; the second is Lady Mary Burke, of Marble Hill; the third, Lady Olivia Power, of Faithlegg; and the youngest, Lady Anne Daly, of Raford. The present Earl, who was formerly Captain in the 9th Regiment, served in the Crimea, and has the British, Turkish, and Sardinian medals.

LORD RATHDONNELL.

The Right Hon. John McClintock, Lord Rathdonnell, in the Peerage of Ireland, who died on the 17th inst., was born, Aug. 26, 1798, the eldest son of John McClintock, Esq., M.P., of Drumcar, in the county of Louth, by Jane, his first wife, only daughter of William Bunbury, Esq., M.P., of Moyle, in the county of Carlow, and was descended from a family of considerable landed property and influence in Ireland. In early life he held a commission in the 74th Regiment, but for a long series of years he was a resident proprietor, highly honoured and much beloved, in the county of Louth, of which he was Lord Lieutenant and Custos Rotulorum, and Colonel of the Regiment of Rifle Militia. In 1840 he served as High Sheriff, and for some time was the county member. At the close of 1868, just before the resignation of the Conservative Government, he was created





THE FINAL REPULSE OF THE ZULUS AT GINGHILOVO.

FROM SKETCHES SUPPLIED BY LIEUTENANT-COLONEL J. NORTH CREALOCK.

The will (dated April 29, 1876) of the Hon. John Cranch Walker Vivian, late of The Priory, Richmond, who died on Jan. 23 last, was proved on the 5th inst. by the Hon. Mrs. Emma Vivian, the widow, the sole executrix, the personal estate being sworn under £1000. The deceased was formerly permanent Under-Secretary of State in the War Department; previously he had been a Captain in the 11th Hussars, and was subsequently a Lord of the Treasury. During his Parliamentary career he sat as member for Truro.

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